

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONCENTRATED

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A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

In This Number

Feed Men to Meet at Jamestown, N. Y.

Hearing Aug. 15 on Rye Limits

New Crop Oats of High Quality

Nine Cars Wheat Spilled

New Feed Mill at Giddings, Tex.

Post War Price Readjustments

A New Winter Hardy Oat

Soybean Meal in Chick Rations

Disastrous Dust Explosion at Port Arthur

O.P.A. Interpretations



The Improved Plant of the Rogers Grain & Feed Co., at Ainsworth, Nebr.
(For Description, see page 95)

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only. Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$12 per year.

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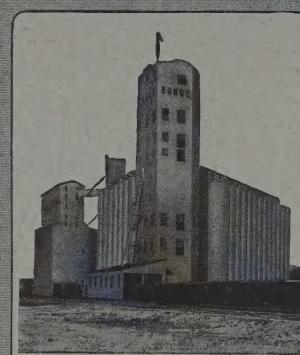
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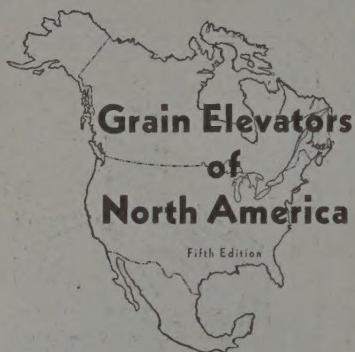
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This new volume contains over 968 illustrations and descriptions of elevators constructed of concrete, tile, brick, steel and wood. Many central market storage, transfer and cleaning elevators, as well as country receiving and shipping elevators are illustrated and described. All are designed to expedite, facilitate and reduce the cost of handling bulk grain. Nothing has been taken from previous editions.

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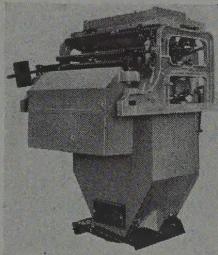
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ARE DESTROYED BY FIRE**

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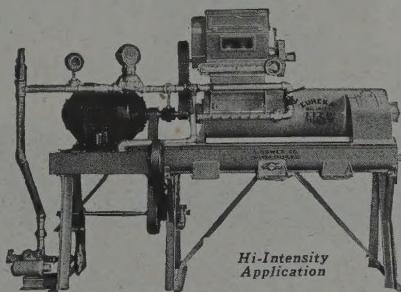
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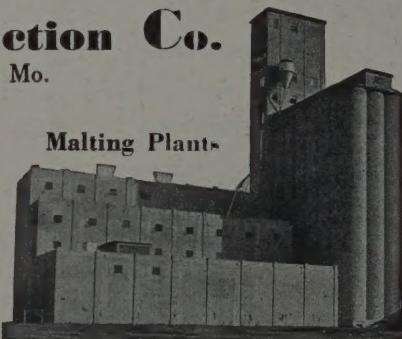
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SALES, SHIPMENTS AND RETURNS. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. Left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand pages for "Returns." Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction on one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with 8-page index. Spaces provided for recording 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Weight, $3\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.50, plus postage.

GRAIN SHIPPING LEDGER for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price \$3.65, plus postage.

SHIPPER'S RECORD BOOK is designed to reduce labor in handling grain shipping accounts. It provides spaces for a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 20. Price, \$2.85, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 South La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 30 cents per type line each insertion.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Grain Elevator in western Missouri. Good wheat and corn country. Judge E. Stockman, Malta Bend, Mo.

FOR SALE—30,000-bu. capacity elevator on C.R.I.P. railroad northwest Iowa. Address 93N14, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—One 60,000-bu. capacity elevator on I. C. railroad south central Ill. in excellent going condition. Also one 25,000-bu. capacity elevator reconditioned in 1937. Can be sold separately or together. Address Box 367, Arthur, Illinois.

FOR SALE—40,000-bu. Grain Elevator and Coal Business. Elevator fully equipped with grain drier, grinding and mixing machinery. Electric power. In a good dairy and fruit section of Western Michigan. Wilson & Son Elevator, Sparta, Mich.

FOR SALE—To dissolve partnership will sell Smithshire, Ill., 40,000-bu. capacity modern grain elevator, double corn crib screened to hold beans, shell corn or oats, 5 room residence, all located on our own ground. With CCC steel bins can carry 75,000 beans in storage. Davis Grain Co., Box 383, Peoria, Ill.

ELEVATOR WANTED

WANTED—To Buy or Lease Country Elevator with feed and sideline sales. Prefer Ohio. Address 93P9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4.

WANTED—Good grain elevator in good location in northwestern Ohio or southern Michigan. Address 93P11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FLOUR & FEED MILL FOR SALE

FOR SALE, LEASE OR PARTNER—75 bbl. Flour and Feed Mill in Southwest Virginia on the Lee Highway and the N. & W. Railroad. Box 465, Marion, Virginia.

FEED STORE OR MILL WANTED

WANTED—To purchase in East feed store or mill. Address 93M11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

BATES Grain Company

RECEIVERS & SHIPPERS

BOARD OF TRADE KANSAS CITY, MO.
Phone Victor 7656

A Trial Order

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the semi-monthly *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions, practices and experiences of other grain and feed dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

..... bus. State.....

Use Universal Grain Code and reduce your Tolls

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

FOR SALE—Up and coming Feed Business manufacturer of dairy, hog, chicken and turkey feeds. Best location in southern California. Box 41, Cypress, Calif.

FOR SALE—The Best Alfalfa Dehydrating plant in the West. Located in world's alfalfa center. Dehydrating alfalfa during growing season and corn drying during winter months. Also make sun cured alfalfa meal year around. Price \$150,000 includes all field equipment, trucks, portable grinders and portable bag loaders. If you are interested in a real plant, come and see us work. Reason for selling, we want to go fishing. Meyer Milling Co., Lexington, Nebr.

FOR SALE—Soybean Processing Plant. 300,000 bushels annual capacity. 175,000 bushels storage. Purchased 191,000 bushels direct from farmers in 1944. Now operating 24 hours daily, seven days a week. Together with grain elevator handling 270,000 bushels grain annually. On best railroad in the heart of the bean and corn section of Indiana. Two full-time salesmen merchandising feeds. Retail and wholesale business established. Trucks, equipment and labor sufficient to handle operations. Address 93P6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED—Resident Millwright. Roux Feed Mills, Sharon, Pa.

HELP WANTED—Grain Inspector (Assistant) Iowa terminal, permanent position—state salary, experience and grain for which license is now held or capable of holding. Also in need of experienced Grain Sampiers. Address 93M4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

HELP WANTED—Assistant Superintendent for Grain Elevator, preferably 35 to 45 years of age. Excellent chance for advancement. Good pay. Mt. Clare Elevator Co., Inc., 308 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Baltimore 2, Md.

HELP WANTED—Manager for grain business, coal feed; good bookkeeper and mechanic enough to supervise or make improvements in elevator and coal yard. Man familiar with handling soy beans on storage plan basis with processors. Willing to start at nominal salary but will be raised if can produce. In Illinois village of 600 population forty miles from Chicago. Address 9306, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

SITUATION WANTED—Position as elevator manager. 18 years' experience in all lines. Address 93P12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

A MERGER OF
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
THE GRAIN WORLD
PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 91N8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

For Sale—New and used hammer mills; also other milling equipment. H. H. Hussey, Box 162, Albert Lea, Minn.

FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 91N9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—Used Tag-Heppenstall moisture testers. Seedbury Equipment Company, 620 Barks Bldg., Chicago 6, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-hp. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 91N10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—One Superior Barley Grader and Aspirator complete with everything except motor. Pratt Grain Co., Sloan, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Jay Bee Mill, Burton Mixer, Hart Parr engine; two Century motors, other equipment. Fred J. Leman, Roanoke, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 91N11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—One Ton Vertical Batch Mixers and One Emerson Cylinder Wheat Separator. J. E. Hagan Mill Machy., Jefferson City, Mo.

FOR SALE—One good 50 HP. 257 RPM. up-right Fairbanks Morse Diesel Engine, complete with water pump and air compressor. Lake & Reagan, Colfax, Ind.

FOR SALE—1-24 inch Bauer Attrition Burr Mill with 2 Direct 20 HP. Electric Motors and extra Burrs. Roanoke Elevator Co., Roanoke, Ind.

When you are in the market for new or used mill machinery—Electric Motors, or any other equipment, write J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery, 1522 E. High St., Jefferson City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Direct Heat Fitz Grain Drier, 50-bu. capacity; one Boss Car Loader; one McMillian Truck Dump; one Fox Hay Cutter No. 224; one Emerson Cylinder Wheat Separator. J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery, Jefferson City, Mo.

FOR SALE—One used Hess steam dryer complete with coils. 100-bu. per hr. capacity. Used shafting, various sizes and lengths. 1 in. to 2½ in. Used pulleys and belts. One used No. 3 More Corn Grader, excellent condition. Above equipment at Cutner, Ill. Contact Lee Button, Milford, Ill. Phone 1320.

FOR SALE—Bonded Portable Power Bag & Box Stackers. Truck Scales. 15 ton, 22x9 ft. platform, \$440.00. 20 ton, 34x10 ft., \$815.00. 30 ton, 34x10 ft., \$1,040.00. 30 ton, 40x10, \$1,490.00. Immediate deliveries. Write, phone or wire. Bonded Scale Company, 120 Bellview Ave., Columbus 7, Ohio.

FOR SALE—1 #4 JB Clement Special, 8-24" direct connecting motor driven attrition mills, double head, 1 drop gear bran packer, 1 friction clutch flour packer, 1-100 HP. Fairbanks Morse semi-diesel engine, 1-125 HP. Buckeye semi-diesel engine. D. E. Hughes Company, Hopkins, Michigan.

FOR SALE—One Feed King Oat Huller in good condition. One Barnard & Leas Centrifugal Reel. One Barnard & Leas Corn Scouring Machine. One Barnard & Leas 3 pair high rolls 9 x 18. One Western Warehouse Corn Sheller with fan and screens.

These items are priced to sell. Waldschmidt & Schneider, Metamora, Illinois.

If What You Want you see
advertised, tell the advertiser.
If Not—Tell the Journal.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—2 Sizer Pellet Machines, 1-150 HP, direct connected Williams Hammer Mill with motor.
1-Edtbauer Automatic Net Weigher.
2-S. Howes Drop Gear Feed Packers.
1-Style "K" 100 Chemical Feeder.
General Mill Equipment Company
P. O. Box 204
Kansas City 10, Missouri

FOR SALE—Eclipse Hammer Mill with stationary hammers. Capacity Alfalfa Meal 2,100 lbs. per hr. using 1/16" perforated screen; 1,600 lbs. using 1/16"; fed by flake or loose. Equipped with 50 HP. motor, starter box, piping, and dust collector, and extra set of hammers. Write us for further particulars and prices. F. A. Mangel'sdorff Seed Co., Main at 8th, Atchison, Kansas.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—Corn Cracker and Grader, Feed Mixer. T. H. Davidson, Orland Park, Ill.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—29D or 109D Clipper Mill. Greeley Hardware, Greeley, Kansas.

WANTED—To buy a good used 30 or 40 HP. Hammermill. R. P. Barrett & Son, Wilmington, Ohio.

WANTED—Two or more Clipper Seed Cleaners, power driven, with elevator, preferably the intake floor level, two way sacking spout, screens for field seeds. If you have them to offer give us catalogue number, size, number and kind of screens, and price wanted. We might place three of them. Goodrich Construction Co., Winchester, Ind.

SCALES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One ten ton Fairbanks Morse Platform scale, size 16x8. Gillespie Co-op. Farmers Elev. Co., Gillespie, Illinois.

FOR SALE—One Avery automatic scale continuous weigher in good condition. Pecatonica Lumber Company, Pecatonica, Illinois.

If What You Want you see advertised, tell the advertiser. If Not—Tell the Journal.

SCALES WANTED

WANTED—Weightograph, also scales. If priced right will pay cash. Columbia Scale Co., 2439 N. Pulaski Rd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Al-bany 0004. Est. 1883.

MOTORS—GENERATORS

3 Phase Motors

On hand 10 HP, 7½ HP, 5HP, 1½ HP and 1 HP. All new motors. Speed 1750 RPM 220-440 v -60 cyc. Priority required.

Brunia Electric

312-320 Grand Des Moines 9, Iowa

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service.

V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana

ELECTRIC MOTORS: We now occupy our fine new shop at 2401 Eleventh Street, Rockford, and are in better shape to serve you on new and used electric motors. Our repair and rewinding facilities have been largely increased and quick service is now available. We continually carry large stocks of motors of 1 H.P. and smaller. Will repair your motors or take them in trade for new or guaranteed reconditioned motors. We offer similar service on Air Compressors and pumps. If interested in new equipment ask us about Goulds pumps, Sullivan and DeVilbiss air compressors, Delco motors and Lima gearshift drives. Our 25th year.

Rockford Power Machinery Division
2401 Eleventh Street
Phone Main 1103 Rockford, Illinois

Your Errors

How many costly errors do YOU make every day, when trying to reduce pounds to bushels, you are interrupted by a telephone call or a casual caller asks for a bid on his grain?

The last word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, with jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one weight unit at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the table for the grain being received. Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index.

Direct Reduction Grain Tables

32 lbs. per bushel GATS		48	56	60	70	75
<small>Copyright by GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL COMPANY</small>						
32	48					
48	56					
56	60					
60	70					
70	75					
75						

Form 3275 Spiral includes tables giving direct reductions of any weight of grain, from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10 pound breaks. This set of Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables weighs 2 lbs. Price \$1.70, plus postage. Order 3275 Spiral.

Truck Loads to Bushels. Just what you have been wanting. Now let the big trucks come, so you can determine with a glance the number of bushels and pounds over in each load truck delivers. These Tables continue the reductions made by Form 3275, and have a range from 12,100 to 23,090 pounds. Reductions are by 10 pound breaks into bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price \$1.70 plus postage. Order No. 23,090 Spiral.

A combination of Form 23,090 Spiral, with Form 3275 Spiral shows complete reduction of all grains specified in a range from 600 to 23,090 pounds. Shipping weight 3 lbs. Price \$2.95, plus postage.

Send all orders to the semi-monthly

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated
327 S. La Salle St.

Headquarters—Special Books for Grain Dealers

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at.....cents per bushel, to grade No., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8¾ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.20, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Tripartite book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.50, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago 4, Ill.

**PUT A GREAT REPUTATION
BEHIND YOUR OWN . . . USE**

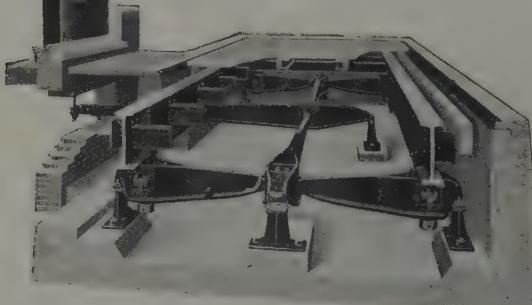
FAIRBANKS-MORSE

Scales

THE world-wide reputation of Fairbanks-Morse Scales for accuracy will help establish customer confidence. When you install one, you've solved your weighing problems for years to come.

No job is too tough, or too big for Fairbanks-Morse Truck Scales. They're engineered to last, built to assure utmost accuracy under any and all conditions. And they retain their accuracy for life. Over 115 years ago Thaddeus Fairbanks established principles still used in modern scales. Since he began working to improve weighing, we've never stopped.

For details, write Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Fairbanks-Morse Building, Chicago 5, Illinois.



Feather responsiveness . . . powerful, precision-built mechanism . . . fast, accurate reading. Shown is a Truck Scale with cabinet dial. Also available with full capacity beam.

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Diesel Locomotives • Diesel Engines • Generators
Motors • Pumps • Scales • Magneto • Stokers
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EHRSAM TRUCK LIFTS

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IMPROVED OVER-
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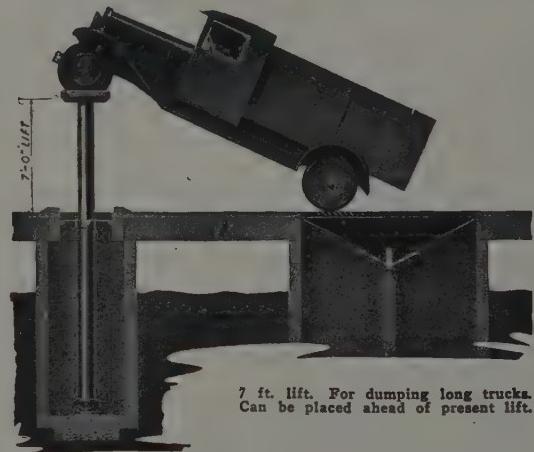


Made in two sizes, with 3-H.P. and 5-H.P. motors. Has from one to two feet more lift than conventional type.

THE EHRSAM STD. PNEUMATIC LIFT



THE EHRSAM STYLE B PNEUMATIC LIFT



**THE J. B. EHRSAM & SONS MFG. CO.
ENTERPRISE, KANSAS**

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, ManagerA merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., AUGUST 8, 1945

OUTSIDE LADDERS make it easy for cupola workers to save their skins from scorching when fire starts in elevator while they are working above.

CURRENT PRICES fixed by the O.P.A. are so high and involve so much capital dealers are justified in working on a wider margin than usual in order to buy safely.

LAMINATED wood, five plies thick, is being used in the construction of soybean storage at Holland, Ia. The outcome of this innovation will be awaited with interest.

EVEN hybrid popcorn seed is now available as the results of work at the Kansas Agricultural Experiment station. Kansas is now producing one certified hybrid known as K4.

NEW CROP oats are so heavy and of such superior quality it is easy for growers to lure dealers into paying a premium for all of it. Do not forget that grain bought right is half sold.

CAVE STORAGE for alfalfa meal is a novel idea that will be put into practice in a large cave at Atchison, Kan.

WITH a shortage of feed impending the distributor will have to give some thought to the apportionment of his supplies among his patrons to the best advantage of all concerned.

THE GOVERNMENT'S attempt to relieve the rope and twine situation by growing and processing hemp has proved such a dismal failure it is now offering many of the plants, built to process American grown hemp, for sale at a discount.

LIGHTNING rods when securely grounded provide safe protection from this dangerous storm hazard, but fail utterly when not properly grounded. If interested in the continuous operation of your elevator carefully inspect your rods before every thunder storm.

THE CENTRAL and the country Grain Markets are open every Saturday throughout the year for the accommodation of their patrons, while the stock and some other exchanges adjourn Saturdays during July and August in search of leisure and pleasure.

THE BUILDING of larger elevators at country stations is the natural result of large crops and the continued scarcity of box cars. Shippers are anxious to be able to receive all the grain growers wish to sell and when they bring it to market. By keeping stock well hedged they can afford to hold grain until profitable shipment is probable.

SETTLEMENT of July corn contracts at the ceiling without penalty may seem to have been a concession to the shorts; but a penalty would have been equivalent to compelling the purchase of corn above the ceiling price. Without a penalty the short seller at the ceiling has nothing to lose while a drop in the marked price later would reward him with a profit.

ALTHO work has been resumed by the 87 state weighers on strike in Minnesota there still remains a bone of contention as to disposition of accumulated work credits that may lead to another walk-out. Shippers to that market will watch the situation closely. It is within the power of the State Legislature, if called into session, to make an adjustment satisfactory to the weighers.

THE SPLENDID work of the state crop improvement associations is insuring larger yields and better grade of grains, so grain merchants everywhere will generally have more and better grain to market. Country buyers who strive to keep grain of superior quality in separate bins and clean it thoroughly before loading into cars should be richly rewarded for their extra care.

THE fact that nearly 10 per cent of the cars of grain unloaded at Chicago during the month of July were found to be leaking suggests that shippers will profit by taking greater care in making grain doors secure.

COUNTRY grain buyers of 1930 thought they had the last word in improved weighing facilities when they installed a twenty-ton truck scale, but now we seldom hear of any grain dealer installing less than a fifty-ton scale. Farmers' trucks have outgrown the weighing facilities of the average country elevator and weighing the front and rear wheels separately has proved unsatisfactory.

A LARGE crop of soybeans or corn might help to relieve the feed market, but both got such a late start, market values will be most uncertain until harvest has been completed and these valuable crops are safely stored. New products such as grain sorghums, peanuts, soybeans and alfalfa have greatly relieved the scarcity of some feeds, so all must be taken into consideration when estimating future values.

ANY regulations growing out of the Aug. 15 hearing on restricting trading in rye for future delivery should be drafted with a view to permitting a broad market of speculative transactions that will afford an adequate cushion for legitimate hedging purchases and sales. Drastic restrictions may destroy the value of the market as a hedging center. Why worry about the speculators; they can take care of themselves.

MAINTENANCE of war time wage levels, announced as the policy of the War Labor Board, will prevent the resumption of civilian industry that cannot pay the inflexible high rates and at the same time produce goods at a price the consumer can pay. Another agency of the Government, the O.P.A., has made the concession that a concern doing less than \$50,000 worth of business a year and unable to operate on his 1942 prices may take his current costs and add to them the same profit margin he made in 1939, 1940 or 1941. Why discriminate?

WAREHOUSING charges are so well known that the order by the O.P.A. requiring them to be reported and filed seems to be a waste of labor. No useful purpose will be served by this compilation. Whatever the O.P.A. does with the figures it will be harmful to the warehousemen. The bureaucrats might even strike an average for the industry, compelling those whose operating costs are heavy, to lose money on their services. The only good news in this connection is that the Grain Dealers National Ass'n and the Grain Trade Council thru the efforts of the efficient executive vice president have obtained a delay in the time limit for filing to Nov. 15, 1945.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

The Box Car Situation

ANYONE caught with new suggestions for amending MPR 585 are likely to be strangled before reaching Washington, D. C.

GRAIN infesting insects are threatening to make more trouble for grain elevator operators than they have experienced for years, so the farsighted are preparing to meet the attack with a bountiful supply of effective exterminators.

SUBSIDIES may reduce the losses caused producers of any commodity by ceilings on selling prices, but the cost of the subsidies is placed on the taxpayers, who are already overburdened. When Supply and Demand are permitted to function normally the final consumer always pays any increase in the cost of production just as the patrons of the Black Markets are doing today. Subsidies may help to encourage production, but will not stop consumers patronizing the Black Markets. The autocratic Bureaucrats may think they are nullifying the law of Supply and Demand, but they are just kidding themselves and cheating patrons of the open markets.

The Replacement Value of Your Elevator

Grain elevator operators who have been so unfortunate as to have their grain storing and handling facilities burned in the last eight months, are now greatly alarmed because of their inability to obtain new material and men for replacing their burned facilities.

Another discouraging factor is that where priority permits are obtained the cost of material and labor is so great the receipts from fire insurance do not begin to meet the cost of replacing the elevator, so it is doubly important that elevator operators take every precaution known to provide for the quick extinguishment of fire whenever discovered.

A night watchman not only helps to insure the continued operation of the plant but, in case a fire does break out anew its early discovery helps to save the elevator. Many fires in country elevators have broken out after they were supposed to have been extinguished.

Persistent vigilance at every hour of the day will help to reduce the fire losses and it is most urgent that every elevator operator keep his elevator and contents fully insured as well as exercise extra precaution in the correction of known fire hazards. August has always been a hot month for grain elevators and it affords an opportune time for owners to realize greater relief from fire losses by extra vigilance. Many operators have helped to reduce fire losses by having some of their employees report earlier in the day for duty while others stay longer at night and thereby keep alert eyes looking for the fire fiend more hours per day.

Our reports of wrecked box cars and leaking box cars elsewhere in this number give additional evidence of old, decrepit box cars being forced into active service because of the railroad's inability to obtain new box cars although same were ordered many months ago. Michigan seems to be suffering more just at the present time than any other section of the country, in fact, all organizations of shippers have appealed to the ODT and the railroad association officials for relief.

The Michigan Bean Shippers Association has been most active in appealing for relief because country elevators are blocked and unable to take care of new grain being offered by farmers who have little storage room. Complaints from Ohio, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma have been most persistent because of shippers' inability to get box cars to relieve their blocked storehouses. In some sections of the Sunflower state road builders have been kept busy scrapping clean spots in wheat fields for storing the crop.

Enough box cars have been ordered by the railroads to afford permanent relief from the scarcity of box cars fit to transport grain, and, no doubt, the situation will be greatly improved as soon as Japan surrenders and car manufacturers are able to get materials for manufacturing the new box cars long since ordered.

Another Explosion of Grain Dust

Explosions of grain dust in modern elevators are so unusual, many workers are still in the habit of scouting the explosibility of grain dust and trying to discredit the charge that grain elevators are occasionally wrecked by powerful dust explosions.

The explosion in the Saskatchewan Pool Elevator No. 5 at Port Arthur, Ontario, this week wrecks all wild theories regarding the explosibility of the fine dust accumulated on the walls of every grain elevator. The loss of life by this disaster is probably the greatest of any explosion of dust ever occurring in a grain elevator. While Port Arthur and Fort William have more modern grain handling plants and handle much more grain than any other port in the world, they have been most fortunate in escaping catastrophes of this class.

The great power of the explosion seems to have forced out the side walls of the elevator's working house in all directions. The loss of life and injuries to workmen by this explosion seem to have been far greater than has previously been experienced. The collection of dust is possible and the very fact that few explosions now occur in large grain handling plants must be credited largely to improved facilities for controlling dust at all times.

Two explosions are generally experienced in the dirty elevator; the first dislodges all dust accumulated on ledges and the rough surfaces of walls, thereby providing a perfect condition for the second and more powerful explosion.

Send Grain for Relief

Feeders in the protein deficient areas of the United States will suffer if the Community Credit Corporation continues to ship soybeans abroad on lend-lease.

The starving people of Europe can be kept alive by eating bread, the staff of life, made from wheat, rather than meat produced by feeding the grains to livestock. It takes six bushels of grain fed to stock to sustain as much life as a single bushel of grain fed directly without conversion into meat.

With the production of cottonseed reduced the cattle feeders of Oklahoma bemoan the shipment abroad of lend-lease protein feeds.

Association Work Heartily Supported

Notwithstanding the ODT has felt it necessary to forbid the holding of any conventions, the grain trade is most fortunate in having farsighted officials who are conducting much association work by mail and thereby helping to improve grain trade relations and retain the hearty support of the progressive members of the trade who fully appreciate the great advantage of having an alert organization looking to the promotion of the business interests of all members. We feel that this active support of association members is a most encouraging sign of promoting the interests of all the trade associations now working for the promotion of the grain and feed trades.

The direct and affiliated membership of the grain trade associations is greater than ever, but still is not half what it should be. Not only have the National and the state associations worked harmoniously for the common interests of all members of the trade, but their combined memberships have yielded greater influence than ever, and the active membership of each continues to grow.

Greater vigilance on the part of the individual members in gaining new members will help, but plans for developing new ways for improving the services of the associations to each member will also enlist the active support of all members in making association work more attractive to the trade. The National's slogan of 1896 should not be forgotten and the oftener each member recalls with enthusiasm the early call of the organized grain trade the greater will be the celebration of its Fiftieth Anniversary next year.

Rye Deal Explained

The General Foods Corporation, accused by the Commodity Exchange Commission of running a corner in rye futures, makes the following explanation in a letter to stockholders:

"It bought rye as a means of guarding against possible reduction of profit in the manufacture and sale of wheat and corn products.

"The combination of price ceilings on the products we make from corn and wheat and the advancing prices of these grains threatened us with a squeeze. Shortages, actual and in prospect, limiting our ability to buy adequate supplies of corn became another factor.

"Thus to protect jobholders and stockholders we attempted to offset anticipated losses. Our maximum holdings of 9,250,000 bus. of rye were not excessive in the event disastrous corn and wheat shortages had occurred in view of the fact that our annual manufacturing requirements of wheat and corn and their products amount to approximately 16,000,000 bus.

"We did not make any money. After paying storage and handling charges we even lost some. From early 1955 when General Foods management was convinced that its reasons for holding rye no longer existed we gradually disposed of the rye. Top holdings were approximately 29 per cent of the supply in sight or 44 per cent of the amount in commercial storage. During May, 1944, at the peak of holdings the price per bushel declined from \$1.32% on May 5 to \$1.12 on May 23. That is not the imposition of arbitrary and abnormal settlement.

"We sold our last bushel of rye on April 23. Since we have had no rye for three months any statements about our dealings in rye since that time are obviously incorrect."

Hearing Aug. 15 on Limiting Rye Futures Trades

Sec'y of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson announced July 27 that a public hearing will be held in the Chicago Board of Trade Building at 10 a.m., Aug. 15, to determine whether lower limits should be estimated on speculative transactions in rye futures. The hearing will be held under authority of the Commodity Exchange Act.

Secretary Anderson stated that recent conditions in the rye market necessitated reconsideration of the trading limit on that grain. On Dec. 22, 1938, a limit of 2,000,000 bus. for daily trading and market positions in any one grain by a speculative trader was established by the Commodity Exchange Commission. Price ceilings and other wartime controls have discouraged speculation in most grains. Speculative interest has centered in the rye market.

The recent volume of futures trading in rye has been at a level of nearly 4,000,000,000 bus. per year against an average annual volume prior to 1942 of only slightly over 300,000,000 bus. The Secretary pointed out that this "inordinate" activity was in a grain of which less than 26,000,000 bus. were produced in the United States in the last crop year. He stated that apparently the earlier volume of trading, which was only about 1/13 of the current volume, had been sufficient to satisfy all legitimate hedging needs.

Referring to other measures taken by the Department of Agriculture to curb current rye speculation, Secretary Anderson mentioned the suggestions made to the Chicago Board of Trade by the Commodity Exchange Authority on June 27 that the Exchange itself establish lower speculative limits and fix higher margins. He stated that the action taken by the Exchange fell materially short of that suggestion, in that the Exchange on July 2 established a position limit of 700,000 bus. and a daily trading limit of 1,000,000 bus., while the suggestion of the Commodity Exchange Authority was a 500,000 bushel limit each. He also pointed out that a margin requirement of 33 1/3 per cent for initial deposit with a 20 per cent maintenance requirement had been suggested which would amount

to approximately 50 cents per bushel initial margin and 30 cents per bushel maintenance margin, while the Exchange had established an initial margin of only 25 cents per bushel and a maintenance of 15 cents per bushel, or about one-half of that suggested.

Expressing concern as to the effect of unbridled speculation on the Nation's agricultural marketing machinery, the Secretary stated that the Department of Agriculture would not only move toward lower speculative limits thru the public hearing now announced but that it is also considering the desirability of additional legislation to provide authority for the fixing of margins on commodity futures transactions in a manner similar to that in effect in the security markets.

Rye Corner Denied

General Foods Corporation, the Daniel F. Rice Co., and four individuals, all members of the Chicago Board of Trade, on Aug. 1, entered general denials they cornered the rye market in Chicago as charged in a complaint by the War Food Administration.

The Daniel F. Rice Co. asked that the complaint be dismissed as it was made by Ashley Sellers, then assistant War Food Administrator, and that he had no power to issue it.

A hearing will be set for later in the summer.

CURRENT high prices for rye should cause a considerable decrease in the amount of rye used as feed. Unless this does occur the total estimated supply may be insufficient to cover this next year's normal milling, distilling and seeding requirements.—Blodgett's Rye Review.

Maibucher Heads Indianapolis Board

C. William Maibucher has been chosen pres. of the Indianapolis Board of Trade for the ensuing year.

He has been active in the affairs of the organization and last year was vice president.

He is manager of the grain department of the Standard Cereals, Inc., operating a corn goods plant, and prior to this connection headed the C. Wm. Maibucher Grain Co.



C. W. Maibucher, Pres.-Elect, Indianapolis Board of Trade

Restrictions on Grain for Alcohol

War Food Order No. 141, effective 12:01 a.m., Aug. 1, limits the use of grain, other than corn but including malt, for the production of beverage alcohol to not more than 2,500,000 bus. for the month of August. Under the order, registered distilleries may produce spirits for beverage purposes from grains other than corn from Aug. 1 thru Aug. 6. Industrial alcohol plants with Federal Alcohol Administration Act permits may produce spirits for beverage purposes from grains other than corn from Aug. 1 thru Aug. 3.

Authorization for the use during August of limited quantities of grain other than corn was made to maintain sufficient distillery capacity in a standby condition to meet potential requirements of the government's industrial alcohol program.

Incorporated in WFO 141 are provisions of WFO 132 and WFO 138. WFO 132 which was put into effect June 15, 1945, prohibits the acquisition of corn for alcohol manufacture while WFO 138, issued earlier, prohibits the use of any grain in the manufacture of alcohol or alcoholic beverages by any distiller having a feed recovery plant unless all feed by-products from grain are recovered up to the maximum capacity of the plant.

City License Ordinance Valid

For a number of years an ordinance of the city of Chicago has been in force licensing the operation of grain elevators.

When, in December, 1943, the annual license fees were increased from \$100 and \$200 to \$300 and \$600 the thirteen firms operating elevators obtained an order of court temporarily restraining the collection of the increased fee. The city appealed and the Appellate Court of Illinois upheld the ordinance, denying a rehearing Mar. 14, 1945.

The warehousemen alleged the fee was unreasonable and exorbitant, the ordinance was in conflict with federal and state statutes and the fee was an unconstitutional burden on interstate commerce.

The City said the ordinance was a protection against the extra fire and explosion hazards arising from the operation of a grain elevator due to dust explosions; that the grain elevators are classified as hazardous use units and constitute one of the greatest hazards with which the city and its fire and police departments have to cope; that there are within the city approximately 41 grain elevators having an aggregate storage capacity of approximately 47,000,000 bus.; that the money value of the grain stored in any one day of the year exceeds \$75,670,000.

Judge Niemeyer said "In the storage of grain there are hazards from spontaneous combustion and dust explosion peculiar to that business. It was this condition that the ordinance was designed to meet."

"The license issued under the U. S. Warehouse Act does not exempt the holder from proper state license tax or regulation. The federal control of interstate commerce does not preclude local police regulations covering matters as to which Congress has not acted."

"On the motion for a temporary injunction there were no facts before the court showing that the fee charged was unreasonable or excessive. The burden of making this showing rested upon the plaintiffs."—59 N. E. Rep. (2d) 689.

COURAGE

Courage is a virtue that the young cannot spare; to lose it is to grow old before the time; it is better to make a thousand mistakes and suffer a thousand reverses than to run away from battle.—Henry Van Dyke.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Refrigerator Cars Need Grain Doors on Both Sides

Grain & Feed Dealers Journal: In your issue for July 11, your picture on the front cover showing wheat on the ground after floors of cars gave way, called to mind the conditions that prevailed here this spring.

Due to the shortage of box cars and the need of refrigeration cars to handle fruit and vegetables in California, grain was loaded into refrigerator cars from Eastern Oregon and Washington, and same were unloaded enroute. Several of these cars were consigned to Portland. The shipper placed grain doors on one side only, and when cars were opened for sampling on the inspection hold tracks, several tons of wheat ran out and nearly covered the inspector. The consignor wrote on the door of car with chalk "Open other side of car," but as there had been more or less rain this was washed off. On the other hand our inspectors do not have time to read all the writing on grain cars.

The wheat from these cars was salvaged by the railroad company and there was quite a loss to the shipper. It is our opinion that when shippers load refrigerator cars, they will protect their grain much better by placing grain doors on both sides of car.—Division of Grain Inspection, C. W. Wright, Division Chief, Portland, Ore.

DRY BEANS amounting to 10,573,565 lbs. were sold during June by the C.C.C. to alleviate the acute civilian shortage.

C.C.C. 1945 Loan Rates

OATS, on farms and in warehouses, at rates varying by counties from 40 to 60 cents per bushel, averaging 48 cents, with 7 cents deduction on warehoused oats, on No. 3 or better. Weevilly, smutty, ergoty, garlicky or oats containing more than 14.5 per cent moisture not eligible. Available until Dec. 31, 1945, and maturing Apr. 30, 1946, or earlier on demand.

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on farm or in warehouse, for No. 2 or better, on basis per 100 lbs., \$1.93 at Kansas City and Omaha, \$2.24 at Los Angeles and San Francisco, available until Feb. 28, 1946, and maturing Apr. 30, 1946, or earlier upon demand. This is a considerable advance over the 1944 rate of 95 cents in most states and \$1 in California.

FLAXSEED, in terminals, country elevators and on farms, for No. 1, with No. 2 5 cents lower, \$3 per bushel basis Chicago, Milwaukee, Portland, Ore., Minneapolis and Red Wing, Minn., 7 cents per bushel allowed for farm stored in advance. Loans will be available to Oct. 31 for California and Arizona and to Jan. 31 for all other flaxseed, maturing and demand but not later than Jan. 31, 1946, for California and Arizona, and not later than Apr. 30, 1946, for all other flaxseed.

BARLEY, on No. 1 at terminal markets, 95 cents at Chicago, St. Louis, Portland, Los Angeles and San Francisco; 91 cents at Minneapolis, Kansas City and Omaha; \$1.06 at Philadelphia and Baltimore, and \$1.01 at Memphis. Stored on farms and in approved warehouses,

No. 1, varying from 75 to 97 cents per bushel in different counties. A deduction of 7 cents per bushel will be made on warehouse stored barley unless the grower has paid the storage charges thru Apr. 30, 1946. Available until Dec. 31, 1945, and maturing Apr. 30, 1946, or on demand.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help shippers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated for free publication car initials, No., place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking cars:

B. & H. 23341 went east thru Bigelow, Kan., July 5 leaking wheat at door post.—Bigelow Grain & Feed Co.

D. L. & W. 46181 going thru Antelope, Mont., June 12, was leaking wheat on side.—Hoven Grain Co., Alf Hoven.

Penn 52700 going west thru Portsmouth, Ia., Aug. 7, had car door open and was leaking oats over grain doors.—F. W. Peterson, mgr., Community Elevators, Inc.

Southern 158869 passed thru Sheldon, Ill., at 8:30 June 20, leaking yellow corn thru bottom of car just in front of truck wheels.—J. D. Worsham, mgr., Sheldon Farmers Co-operative Elevator.

Penn 596712 passed thru Eudora, Kan., at 11 a. m., July 18, bound for Kansas City leaking wheat badly on the side near the door. Agent at Eudora was notified.—J. D. Adams, Eudora Mills.

Milw 711159 went thru Hersher, Ill., about 2:30 p. m., July 19, leaking quite a stream of grain. Trainmen expected to have it attended to at Kankakee yard.—Ezra Marti, sole owner, Farmers Grain Co.

Ten Cars in a train going east on the Santa Fe were derailed into a ditch at Quenemo, Kan., spilling 18,000 bus. of wheat on the ground, of which railroad officials estimated 90 per cent would be saved.—G. M. H.

Nine Cars of Wheat Spilled

Wamego, Kan.—About four o'clock July 31, a broken axle of a Union Pacific freight train caused nine carloads of wheat to be derailed just east of the city limits. When the axle snapped, the two wheels of the car flew to the north about four rods. The following cars piled up in a zig-zag manner across the main track. Three cars on their sides, were crushed, or telescoped, and the wheat spilled on the ground. After the train stopped at Wamego, it got under way again and was beginning to pick up speed when the mishap occurred. Several trucks were employed and the spilled wheat hauled to the local elevator which then reloaded the wheat into good cars for reshipment east. Over 15,000 bus. of wheat was involved in the wreck, and most of it was salvaged.—G. M. H.

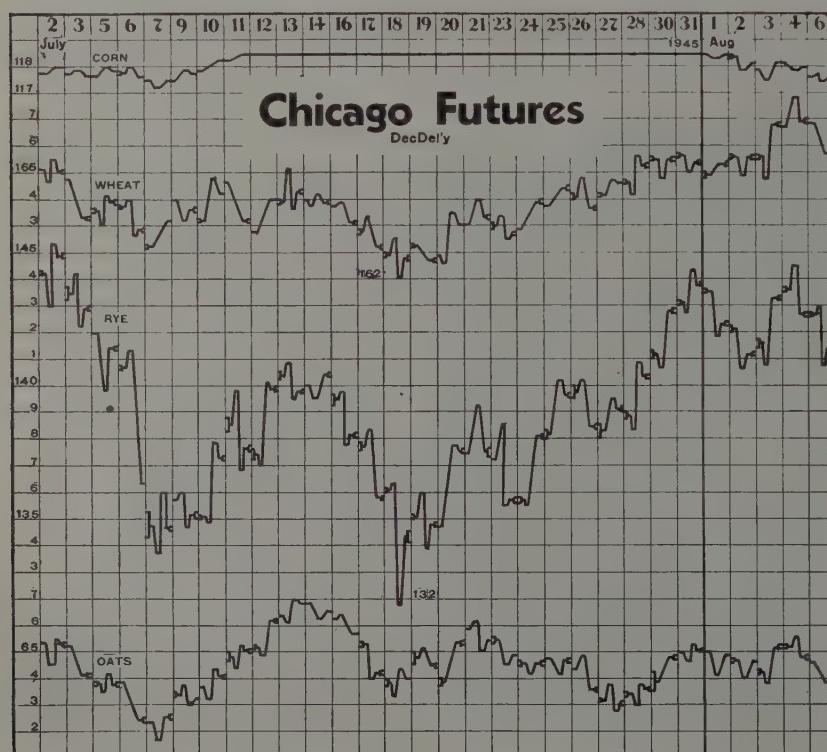
Leaking Grain Cars at Chicago

Bad order cars are increasing the country over because the railroads have been denied the manpower needed to keep equipment in repair.

At Chicago during the month of July J. A. Schmitz, chief of the Board of Trade Weighing Department reports that of 12,139 cars unloaded 1,130, or 9.3 per cent were leaking.

These leaking cars were divided as follows: 2.8 per cent leaking at grain door; 2.1 per cent leaking over grain door, and 4.4 per cent were leaking at car box.

The 4.9 per cent leaking at or over grain door may be set to the discredit of the shipper, while those leaking at car box may be set down to the dereliction of the railroad company.





Erland Carlsson, Lindsborg, Kan.

Kansas Chief Inspector Resigns

Erland Carlsson, chief inspector of the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department, has resigned effective Sept. 6. Mr. Carlsson was appointed by Gov. Payne Ratner on May 8, 1939.

He resigned in order to become administrator of Trinity Lutheran hospital in Kansas City. At present a member of Carlsson's staff will be acting chief inspector. The department, under Carlsson's administration, was greatly improved by modern equipment. All stations are now equipped with electric moisture machines, new dockage testers and new scales.—G. M. H.

Industries Short of Corn

Commodity Credit Corporation sought on July 4 to help wet corn processors by instructions that preference in the sale of C.C.C. corn be given to wet corn operators having not more than a 20-day supply on hand and then to other corn users who had not more than a 10-day supply. That this effort had not served to increase the flow of corn to industries. C.C.C. believes, is primarily because of lack of transportation.

C.C.C. Wheat Buying Prices

The Commodity Credit Corporation bid of \$1.57 for No. 1 hard wheat at Kansas City has been abandoned in favor of an adjustment to meet offers, in the following notice:

"Effective until further notice the Kansas City regional office of CCC is authorized to accept a limited quantity of the most favorable offers of No. 1 and No. 2 hard wheat received by them not later than 11 a.m. each day, price basis in store in approved elevators at Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha, or in store in approved elevators located at appropriate subterminals basing on such markets. Offers are to be submitted at a flat price. The right is reserved to reject all or any part of any offer. Sellers will be notified of acceptance promptly after 11 a.m. each day."

Can anyone experienced in marketing grain justify the Government's buying any grain? Why do the Bureaucrats attempt it? What is their purpose?"

Wheat and Rye Goals for 1946

State wheat goals totaling 68,875,000 acres, and State rye goals totaling 2,572,000 acres for harvest in 1946, have been announced by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson.

The sum of the wheat goals recommended by State goals committees compares with indicated plantings of 68,808,000 acres for harvest this year and is within the national goal of 67,000,000 to 70,000,000 acres recommended by the States on June 29 by the War Food Administration. This goal would continue the high wartime production of wheat.

The sum of the State-recommended rye goals for 1946 compares with indicated plantings of 2,096,000 acres for harvest this year and with the 1946 goal of 2,800,000 acres recommended by the War Food Administration on June 29.

The Secretary expressed satisfaction with the decisions reached by the States on the first farm production goals set for 1946. The combined State goals now become the national 1946 goals for wheat and rye. Goals for other crops and commodities will be set during the remainder of the year in ample time for farmers to plan their 1946 operations in line with estimated requirements.

The wheat and rye goals, with average yields in 1946, are expected to meet estimated requirements from the 1946 harvests of these two crops and at the same time to keep a balance with other crops.

The State goals are established by State committees, including representatives of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, the Extension Service, State agricultural colleges, other Government agencies, and farm organizations. The goals are drawn up to guide farmers by balancing commodity requirements against capacity to produce.

New Feed Mill and Warehouse at Giddings, Tex.

Recently completed is the new elevator and feed plant for the Fairmont Creamery Co. located on the Southern Pacific R. R. at Giddings, Lee County, Texas. The entire unit was designed by the Fairmont Creamery Engineers and constructed by Tillotson Construction Co.

The elevator is of reinforced concrete construction utilizing the square bin plan with 7-in. bin walls. The feed plant and elevator as a complete unit covers a ground area of 99x118 feet. The elevator occupies an area of 30 feet square located in one corner of the plant. The eight square bins are 66 feet deep and have a total storage capacity of 45,000 bus. The head house is 15½x22½x30 feet high.

The elevator is equipped with a 3,000 bus. per hour leg having a 10 H.P. Strong-Scott head drive with 10x5 inch Calumet cups spaced at 9 inch centers. The leg discharges into a Strong-Scott radial distributor servicing the storage bins. Provision has been made for the installation of a 10 bus. Richardson Automatic scale. The elevator is also equipped with a Strong-Scott manlift.

The feed plant and warehouse is constructed of glazed tile walls with steel truss roof covered with corrugated asbestos roofing. The equipment includes a small feed leg with a 1 H.P. motor and a combination chain belt drive furnished by Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. The feed plant also contains a hammer mill, two B-2 Vertical mixers and molasses handling equipment. Ample storage facilities are afforded by the new warehouse.

This plant was constructed to take care of the rapidly growing feed business in the territory served by the Fairmont Creamery through their Giddings plant and several other branches operating in that territory. Primarily their operations at Giddings are in buying and processing poultry and eggs. The eggs are sold in the shell, principally to the army, but in normal years to the consuming areas in the South and Southeast.

In order to improve the quality of poultry and eggs received at the Giddings plant, Fairmont operates hatcheries at both Giddings and

Rockdale, Texas, where chicks are sold to the farmers. The producers are encouraged to provide better housing and equipment and field supervisors call upon the farmers giving help and suggestion on the best methods for raising poultry.

Believing good feed a necessary part of this program, Fairmont has developed its own formulas to give quick growth and early maturity to the birds. The new elevator and feed plant not only greatly enlarges Fairmont's capacity for this program but also makes its handling and mixing operations more economical and more efficient.

Post War Price Readjustments

By CLINTON P. ANDERSON, Sec'y of Agriculture, in Aug. 3 Broadcast

Only moderate price readjustments would be required in the post-war period—providing we were able to maintain full employment, a reasonable volume of foreign trade, and that we continue to prevent inflation. Under these conditions we might expect price levels at about parity—and of course much higher prices than prevailed before the war. It would be reasonable to expect under these conditions that live-stock prices generally might be from 40 to 50 per cent higher in the post-war period than in the 1935-39 period.

While we're looking at the future we ought not to stop without giving some thought to your two great cash crops, cotton and wheat. Both of these commodities are now selling at close to parity. But I am sure you realize that current parity prices, or even 90 or 92½ per cent of parity, cannot be maintained for all the cotton and wheat that farmers can produce for more than a year or two after the war. Certainly this is true if we have to depend on present programs. We do not have an unlimited support program. If supplies of the basic commodities which include cotton and wheat get out of hand, the Triple-A act requires that farmers vote on whether or not they want quotas, and then we might be right back where we were a few years ago on these crops.

We must do some hard thinking about cotton and wheat. How much wheat and cotton can farmers produce and still conserve their soil? How and to what extent shall we stay in foreign markets?



New Feed Mill and Warehouse at Giddings, Tex.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Lexington, Neb., Aug. 3.—Grain is of exceptionally good quality and yield here; ear shortage to move the crop is the chief difficulty.—Kjar Hay & Grain Co.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Aug. 1.—Oklahoma will have a fairly good corn crop this year, but since our acreage is so small the volume is really not worth mentioning.—Winters Grain Co. A. B. Richert.

Huntingburg, Ind.—Crops in this part of Dubois County are looking good and late rains have brought out the pastures. Corn is looking very good. Farmers are planning to sow their usual acreage of wheat this fall.—W. B. C.

Washington, D. C.—There has been little damage from stem rust of wheat and it can be considered almost negligible for the country as a whole. There are no indications that stem rust will be a factor in spring wheat production.—U.S.D.A.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Southeastern Washington farmers are rushing to get harvest operations under way and completed after disastrous fires had consumed hundreds of acres of standing grain. Farmers say that 900 acres of grain in the area were burned.—F. K. H.

Evanston, Ind.—Sylvester Hoefling, area wheat champion, will be crowned at the annual Southwestern Indiana wheat growers banquet to be held at the Country Club at Princeton, Ind., on Tuesday night, Aug. 14. Township and county winners also will be awarded honors.—W. C. B.

Dublin, Ind.—A wheat yield of 48% bus., reported here July 29 by W. I. Leonard & Son, operators of farm near Dublin, set the record for yield to that date. The average yield was running well over 30 bus. to the acre. The Leonard production was made from 10 bus. of seed obtained from Purdue University and produced 268 bus. on a plot of 5.5 acres.—P. J. P.

Dayton, Wash., July 28.—Harvest is hardly under way in Columbia county, but first returns show both fall and spring wheat badly damaged by the recent hot winds. Crops are spotty, with one field showing a fair yield and an adjoining one being a failure. Barley harvested has tested as low as 37 lbs. up to 45, and wheat is testing as low as 56 lbs., which means a dockage of 4¢ per bushel.—F. K. H.

Garden City, Kan.—No moisture for three weeks and continued hot weather have injured the sugarbeet crop here. Almost 5,000 acres have been contracted to the Garden City Co., whose refinery here is the only sugar mill in Kansas. The farms all have irrigation but the crop thrives best when given cool weather and some water from above to help out what is poured around the roots.—P. J. P.

Duluth, Minn.—Some winter wheat and coarse grains harvested. Expected that wheat cutting will start after Aug. 10. Last year this time harvest was getting under full swing. The recent hot weather improved crop prospects generally. Some reports of deterioration due to drought have come from western Montana and Canada. Otherwise wheat crop is making excellent progress.—F. G. C.

Freeport, Ill., July 31.—We have one of the finest crops of oats ever produced. Test weight will run 36 to 38 lbs. and yields from 75 to 85 bus. per acre. This crop is very welcome in view of the fact that we probably will not have a large corn crop. Corn is doing well, but we know it is at least two weeks late and some of the fields cannot possibly make a heavy crop, but may do for fodder.—The H. A. Hillmer Co.

Helena, Mont.—A severe wind and hail storm which swept across the state of Montana on July 17 resulted in property damage of one million dollars. In the Judith Basin area of central Montana large wind-driven hailstones chopped a thirty-mile swath six to eight miles wide, causing almost 100 per cent damage to grain. Lewiston, Mont., grain elevator officials said that between 400,000 and 500,000 bus. of wheat were destroyed.—F. K. H.

Boonville, Ind.—Corn in Warrick County is looking good in spite of the excessive rain. It is expected the yield will be as good as last year.—W. B. C.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 1.—With final returns almost in, Kansas is boasting a wheat crop generally estimated at 200,000,000 bus., topped by a late government forecast of 214,624,000, which places it second only to the record crop of 251,766,000 bus. in 1931. Production last year was 191,624,000 bus. With planting reduced to 3,036,000 acres, corn is in all stages of development, but is generally making good progress.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.

Stuttgart, Ark.—The first headed rice of the 1945 crop to be put on display in Stuttgart was brought here July 28 by James and Early Daugherty. This field was planted in April. Farmers throughout this section report good prospects for a crop altho much of it was planted late because of the heavy rains. The territory here had been experiencing a dry spell recently but a rainfall of 3.29 in. on July 27 proved highly beneficial to the growing rice.—P. J. P.

Winchester, Ind., July 28.—Wheat is at least 85 per cent threshed and delivered, and it is just a wonderful crop, the yield is the largest ever dreamed of in Indiana. Instead of raising 36 million looks like we would produce 50 million bushels of wheat this year, which is by far the largest crop we ever produced. Oats are the best for 15 years anyhow. There are some 60 bus. to the acre yields. Most of them grade No. 2 white or No. 2 mixed. Those that have come in so far have been about 34 lbs. to the bushel.—Goodrich Bros. Co. P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Higginsville, Mo., July 24.—We are having some real corn weather in this part of Missouri: 100 in the shade and this corn is really going places. Those who asked for hot weather to help the corn are really getting it. Our oat crop is the poorest we have had in years. Yields are very low, some fields are not being harvested account of light yield, quality very poor, some testing as low as 22 lbs. to the bushel. Normal crop of wheat in yield and quality. Pastures and hay crop the best we have had for many years, second cutting alfalfa being harvested and it is fine.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y, Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

Winchester, Ind., Aug. 3.—We have had a very fine week for corn, two good heavy rains and hot moist days, ideal corn growing weather. The writer rode from Chicago to Winchester Wednesday, saw corn all the way from knee high to several fields well tasseled. Didn't see a single plant that wasn't a good rich dark green. This hybrid corn can come so fast with good weather we feel confident the crop will be better than anticipated a month ago. Wheat harvest is about over, had magnificent weather for combining. Many fields yielded from 35 to 40 bus. We heard of one field that went as high as 46 bus.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, Exec. V-Pres.

Washington, D. C.—Indications are that the acreage of popcorn in the 12 commercial states will be about 292,000 acres or 68 per cent more than the acreage planted in 1944. Prior to 1944, the record was 105,200 acres planted in 1942. Unusually large increases are indicated in the planted acres in most of the commercial producing states. Kentucky, however, expects an acreage decrease of about 26 per cent below last year. The acreage in Nebraska is 3½ times that planted in 1944. Iowa, the top producing state, expects a 45 per cent increase in planted acreage this year, while acreages in Ohio, Indiana and Oklahoma are indicated to be more than twice as large as those planted a year ago.—U.S.D.A.

Ottawa, Ont., July 31.—Prospects for the new wheat crop in Saskatchewan and Alberta are distinctly poorer than they were a year ago, while Manitoba's crop still promises to be very good. The southwestern half of the agricultural area of Saskatchewan has not received sufficient rain during the spring and summer to produce an average crop. Crops in the northwestern half of the province are good, although late, and, given an open fall, should yield well. Lack of rain and continued cool weather over a large area of central Alberta have been very damaging to the development of cereal plants, while weeds have flourished. Adequate moisture and good growing weather in the foothills area of southwestern Alberta have brought the grains along well. Crops in the Peace River have been up to average, although recent hot weather and high winds are lowering yields.—S. A. Cudmore, M.A., Dominion Statistician.

Toronto, Ont., July 31.—Fall wheat is now ripening rapidly, and in most sections promises to yield a heavy crop. Harvesting in southwestern Ontario started about July 10, and harvesting will be fairly general by July 25. Straw is generally heavy, and the grain has ripened very rapidly in the last two weeks. The spring grain situation is very spotty. In some counties there has been a decrease of from 10 to 25 per cent in acreage on account of the heavy rainfall retarding seeding. The condition of oats and barley is variable, according to the date of planting. The crop will be somewhat below average, but a considerable amount of seeding of buckwheat and millet has been done to meet the shortage of other spring grains. The chief shortages will be in oats, barley and mixed grain. In some sections there has been a large increase in planting of corn for husking.—Monthly Crop Report, Ontario Dept. of Agr., C. J. Gale, acting director.

Death of R. R. Meents

Richard R. Meents, who at one time operated grain elevators in Ashkum, Clifton, Culion and Piper City, Ill., passed away July 18 at his summer home east of Ashkum, following a heart attack last 1.

In his early years he became associated with his father, the late M. R. Meents, in the grain and in the banking business.

Ashkum was the place of his birth, Aug. 27, 1875. He attended the Ashkum schools and was graduated from the Grand Prairie Seminary at Onarga with a bachelor of science degree.

After 8 years as chairman of the Iroquois County Republican Central Committee he served four terms as a member of the Illinois House of Representatives and two terms in the senate, where he won the title of "father" of the Illinois hard roads system.

More recently he was engaged in insurance and real estate brokerage, and served as manager for a number of Iroquois County farms. Surviving are the widow and seven children.



R. R. Meents, Ashkum, Ill., Deceased

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 2.—Spring wheat has made excellent progress in the Dakotas and Minnesota. With harvest scheduled to become fairly general in a week or two, a good crop is in prospect. In Montana dry areas have reportedly sustained up to 50 per cent deterioration, with rain badly needed immediately. This same situation prevails to some extent in the states of Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Reports of high yields of oats are coming in from practically all sections of the country. The crop has filled well, and even relatively thin fields are reported yielding up to 50 to 60 bus. per acre. Quality generally has been good to excellent. Early harvest returns from South Dakota, Minnesota and Wisconsin indicate a crop of high quality barley—one of the best in recent years. Considerable loss of both test weight and bushels is in prospect in the dry areas of Montana and the far Northwest.—Cargill Co., Bulletin, T. J. Totushek, Editor.

Decatur, Ill., Aug. 4.—Good old summer time, with high humidity and temperature readings in the upper nineties, has been in full force during recent weeks. While uncomfortable for man, it has been ideal for harvesting small grain, for saying, and was made to order for developing the corn and soybean crops. Some localities are beginning to need rain. Showers have helped in many sections, but these have been spotty and some areas have been missed altogether for nearly a month. The oats harvest through this central area has been completed with the exception of some to be threshed. Conditions this year were ideal for a good oats crop. In this section yields were above average, and the oats were heavy in test weight and of fine quality. Some of the late harvested acreage suffered heavy loss due to weed and heavy clover growth. Farmers who windrowed their oats found this method very satisfactory as well as avoiding loss in yields. There is a heavy crop of straw, a large amount of which is being baled. This splendid crop of oats will help ease the tight feed situation. With no corn available, these heavy weight, choice quality oats, now under-valued, will find more friends in the feed trade as we go along.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Poor Crop Prospects in Pacific Northwest

BY F. K. H.

Walla Walla, Wash., Aug. 2.—E. H. Leonard, president of Preston-Shaffer Milling Co., reports that the wheat yield in the district will be the lowest in some years. Hot weather caused the short crop, in which yields are exceedingly spotty. Earlier a near-bumper crop was anticipated because of favorable spring weather.

Ritzville, Wash., Aug. 2.—Yields reported since harvest operations began last week indicate that damage from hot winds in mid-June was overestimated. Yields vary from 15 to 25 bus. of Turkey Red and 14 to 25 bus. of Baart have been reported. Storage has become a minor worry because most warehouses and elevators were empty when the harvest season began.

Lewiston, Id., Aug. 2.—A one-third drop in wheat yield from this area is predicted by John W. Shepard, manager of Lewiston Grain Growers Assn. Where yields were running 35 to 40 bus. a year ago they are totaling only 20 to 25 this season.

Dayton, Wash.—Temperatures above 90 and continuous hot winds reduced the prospects for a prolonged pea harvest. The crop was seriously damaged by lack of moisture in June. The pack will be but 40 to 60 percent of normal.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 2.—Thousands of acres of rich wheatland have been destroyed by fire in the area between Dayton and Pomeroy, Wash. A range fire covering more than 24,000 acres burned in the Shoshone, Idaho, district.

Walla Walla, Wash., Aug. 2.—All farmers are actively engaged in finishing a bumper wheat harvest. From Eureka flats district average harvest is reported. Foothill areas have not as yet ripened. Increased numbers of trucks are shunting wheat to the elevators here.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 2.—Prospects that thousands of bushels of the new grain in the State of Washington may be stored on the ground in improvised facilities were seen by grain trade authorities and railroad executives if needs of the railroads for enginemen, trainmen and switchmen are not met promptly.

There is an insufficient number of skilled operatives to man extra trains distributing empty cars to elevators, some of which are still moving 1944 grain holdings of the federal government.

Kennewick, Wash., Aug. 2.—Harvest is now in full swing in the Horsemen district. Altho the heat wave did much damage to wheat, farmers consider they are getting fair yields. A number of farmers are getting about 20 bus. to the acre, a decrease of nearly 10 bus. from a year ago.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Chicago, Ill.—Chicago received its first car of new crop flax Aug. 4, which sold at the ceiling price of \$3.10 per bushel.

Freeport, Ill., July 31.—Practically all grain grown in this vicinity is fed on the farms or within the county lines.—The H. A. Hillmer Co.

Sioux City, Ia.—Sioux City, July 27, received its first car of new oats from that state. The grain tested 38 lbs. per bushel, suggesting heavy yield per acre.

Itchfield, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator received 10,000 bus. of wheat July 13, John Saathoff, manager, stating it was the biggest day of the season. Most of the wheat graded No. 2.—P. J. P.

Edwardsville, Ill.—Wheat buyers of Edwardsville shipped 111 cars of new crop grains by the night of July 18 and had purchased approximately 220,000 bus. of wheat. Top price was \$1.58 a bushel and the minimum \$1.45. Farmers in this area will sell practically all of their wheat this season.—P. J. P.

Bunker Hill, Ill.—E. L. Wade, manager of the Farmers Elevator, reported July 19 that the firm had received 40,000 bus. of wheat to that date. It was all combine product and varied in weight from 54 to 59 lbs. The highest yield per acre was reported at 33 bus. while the lowest was 10 bus.—P. J. P.

Edwardsville, Ill.—Madison County growers sold approximately 293,000 bus. of wheat in Edwardsville in July and received close to a half million dollars for it. About 10,000 bus. remained on the farms. On Aug. 1, 155 cars of grain had been shipped to St. Louis and 40,000 bus. were in storage.—P. J. P.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The first car of new wheat from the 1944 crop arrived here July 26, for Cargill, Inc. It came from Gayville, S. D., graded No. 1 hard winter, weighed 62.5 lbs. bu., and tested 12.7 per cent moisture and 10.80 per cent protein. The car was sold to the Eagle Roller Mill Co., New Ulm, Minn.

Duluth, Minn.—July receipts, 19,414,465 bus., compares with 11,208,505 same month last year; shipments, 22,394,716 against 9,744,370 a year ago. The country movement has held up strong until now when receipts have fallen off sharply with farmers paying more attention to farm work in preparation of harvesting than marketing their surplus grain. Some sizeable lots of

Barley Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts	Shipments	
	1945	1944	
Chicago	1,538,000	1,122,000	\$14,000, 249,000
Duluth-Sup'r.	2,358,800	2,868,680	138,000, 2,583,170
Ft. Worth	65,600	417,600	16,000, 22,400
Hutchinson	75,000	402,500	.....
Kansas City	945,600	2,208,000	804,800, 1,299,200
Milwaukee	3,079,208	3,322,877	1,298,880, 896,940
Omaha	396,000	242,000	280,000, 118,000
Philadelphia	.....	9,815	18,501,
St. Joseph	237,500	178,600	150,100, 22,800
St. Louis	410,100	444,600	124,800, 126,400
Superior	1,230,756	1,175,688	1,304,006, 1,551,882
Wichita	3,200	137,600	3,200, 80,000

Soybean Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts	Shipments	
	1945	1944	
Chicago	267,000	335,000	311,000, 767,000
Kansas City	5,100	6,800	100,300
Milwaukee	49,600	15,252	65,600, 347,200
Omaha	33,600	15,252	730,
Philadelphia	.....	110,250	8,750, 29,750
St. Joseph	42,000	110,250	.....
St. Louis	138,600	24,000	486,800, 96,000
Superior	1,968	.....	....., 71
Wichita	19,800	8,000,

wheat to arrive have been reported sold lately in this market at ceiling price along with small lots of oats.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Mohr-Holstein Commission Co. purchased the first carload of barley of the season that was offered on the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange Aug. 3 at \$1.885, which was the full ceiling price. It graded No. 2 malting barley 50 lb. test, 12.3 per cent moisture. It had been shipped in by A. A. Huber of Darien, Wis.—P. J. P.

Washington, D. C.—Carryover of old wheat in the United States July 1 was 281 million bus., compared with 317 million on the same date in 1944, 622 million for 1943 and 631% for 1942, when they were the largest of record. Disappearance of wheat from all storage positions during the period Apr. 1 to July 1 was unusually heavy, at about 282 million bus. During the

Palmyra, Md.—F. E. Robison, manager of the Farmers' Elevator & Exchange Co. reported July 22 that the bins of the plant were full and temporarily there were no railroad cars to move the wheat. The receipts up to that date had been 50,000 bus. The yield in the uplands was reported better than last year, while in the lowlands it had been cut because of the wet weather.—P. J. P.

Duluth, Minn.—The 1944-1945 grain crop year, closed July 31, came short by 1,139,000 bus. of hitting the all-time peak year of 1924-45. The big crop harvested that year set a record for receipts in this market of 200,060,000 bus. Last year arrivals reached 198,921,000 bus., with shipments of 185,278,000 bus. In the 1943-44 crop year receipts were 167,655,000 bus., shipments 188,700,000.—F. G. C.

Towanda, Ill.—Only five box cars had been received by the Towanda Farmers Elevator up to July 27 and only one of them came after the new oat crop started to market. As a result the elevator was "plugged" and could receive no more until some of the oats on hand had been shipped. Burditt C. Kraft, manager, said about half of the oat crop had been harvested.—P. J. P.

Tuscola, Ill.—Harry Carrell, manager of the Tuscola Co-operative Grain Co., reported July 26 that the oats harvest in Douglas County was about completed and that his firm had received 35,000 bus. since the previous Wednesday and four carloads had been shipped. Lack of cars was holding up shipment of the remaining oats. The quality was unusually high and John Koester, one farmer, marketed 1,316 bus., which tested 39 lbs and had yielded 57 bus. to the acre. The average yield was 55 bus.—P. J. P.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 2.—The movement of wheat in Oklahoma now has simmered down

Wheat Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts	Shipments	
	1945	1944	
Chicago	6,043,000	8,883,000	2,167,000, 5,651,000
Duluth-Sup'r.	16,029,420	7,994,675	17,615,105, 6,147,410
Ft. Worth	6,097,000	9,245,600	989,800, 963,200
Hutchinson	11,740,950	13,524,300	.....
Kans. City	36,181,800	37,090,800	10,091,200, 6,830,800
Milwaukee	988,800	500,999	435,520, 448,400
Omaha	6,843,900	6,652,202	1,364,400, 935,573
Philadelphia	1,549,946	4,637,266	4,182,479, 576,270
St. Joseph	4,801,930	4,760,300	1,304,630, 1,138,490
St. Louis	9,905,900	9,013,400	3,030,900, 5,423,800
Superior	7,923,908	3,122,443	8,932,220, 5,163,649
Wichita	14,846,400	11,673,900	6,649,200, 3,590,400

Corn Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts	Shipments	
	1945	1944	
Chicago	5,548,000	4,826,000	3,028,000, 2,406,000
Duluth-Sup'r.	550,640	.....	896,885
Ft. Worth	196,500	12,000	19,500, 49,500
Hutchinson	.....	1,250	.....
Kansas City	3,097,400	1,011,500	2,725,500, 631,500
Milwaukee	1,233,120	670,800	437,190, 51,330
Omaha	4,964,400	2,494,800	5,823,250, 2,307,600
Philadelphia	43,105	24,917	102,535, 97,969
St. Joseph	1,163,360	262,240	945,120, 436,480
St. Louis	4,604,600	2,099,200	2,813,500, 571,500
Superior	405,748	.....	468,313,
Wichita	5,100	1,000,

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Re-elect Officers of Pacific N-W Ass'n

to a rather small volume. Demand for cash wheat relatively firm and offerings readily absorbed. Due to the scarcity of feed grains, especially corn, a goodly portion of wheat now rolling to market is bought by feed processors and livestock feeders because of the fact our new corn is not yet matured coupled with the inability of drawing any old corn from northern markets.—Winters Grain Co., A. B. Richert.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 2.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grains, in bushels, were received from farms in western Canada the week ended July 26: Wheat, 6,499,926; durum wheat, 118,802; oats, 1,935,872; barley, 537,515; rye, 12,903; flaxseed, 18,206; since Aug. 1, as compared to the same period a year ago, shown in parentheses: Wheat, 333,660,355 (304,629,718); durum wheat, 7,470,240 (5,292,612); oats, 133,230,025 (135,780,575); barley, 75,651,376 (82,359,576); rye, 4,070,188 (4,642,401); flaxseed, 7,121,079 (14,390,695).—S. A. Cudmore, M.A., Dominion Statistician.

Ada, O.—Cars necessary to handle the big wheat crop here were so few July 27 that every bit of available storage space in the Dola-Aiger communities was being utilized to store the grain until they became available. Some farmers remained in town over night several times during the week and parked their wagons, in the hope that grain cars would arrive in the morning. Three elevators here had shipped 100,000 bushels of wheat. The average yield was reported at 30 to 35 bus. to the acre and most of it graded No. 2 and No. 3. Only one field had been reported as No. 1.—P. J. P.

New Crop Oats of High Quality

Andrew M. Heerlein, chief sampler of the Chicago Board of Trade, states that "A very fine run of oats has been coming in so far. The weight is good and the color is good. Weights run from 36 to 38 lbs., with 41 as the top."

A. C. Ahlman, No. 1 executive of the Illinois State Grain Inspection Department at Chicago, says "Oats are a lot heavier than last year; mostly heavy oats. Some white and red mixed. We are getting some Columbia red oats. Weights run from 36 to 39 lbs.; very seldom 40 lbs."

Richard Bodmer, on the floor of 'Change for Lamson Bros. & Co.: "The early run of oats has been of exceptionally good quality; weight running from 36 to 39 pounds. The early run has also been very low in moisture, about 10 to 12 per cent."

Oats Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts 1945	Receipts 1944	Shipments 1945	Shipments 1944
Chicago	3,630,000	1,455,000	1,543,000	668,000
Duluth-Sup'r.	250,240	197,265	590,775	473,250
Ft. Worth	376,000	400,000	146,000	74,000
Kansas City	384,000	192,000	246,000	102,000
Milwaukee	42,700	20,700	106,875	21,375
Omaha	662,200	488,400	527,402	321,200
Philadelphia	9,801	9,972	21,656	25,728
St. Joseph	618,320	476,720	42,480	89,680
St. Louis	1,610,800	751,600	405,600	343,200
Superior	186,632	94,664	294,074	266,505
Wichita	.....	3,200	.....	3,200

Rye Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts 1945	Receipts 1944	Shipments 1945	Shipments 1944
Chicago	449,000	158,000	2,084,000	841,000
Duluth-Sup'r.	3,375	4,625	104,680	74,660
Ft. Worth	.....	6,000	.....	.....
Hutchinson	2,500	5,000	.....	.....
Kansas City	21,000	102,000	21,000	49,500
Milwaukee	8,100	21,060	3,420	254,790
Omaha	145,800	189,000	108,000	90,200
Philadelphia	55,228	332,956	620,318	202,654
St. Joseph	.....	10,380	.....	10,380
St. Louis	49,500	66,000	27,000	48,000
Superior	719	6,016	4,819	19,752

Adopted by the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n for the sake of uniformity in trading rules throughout the country; we further recommend that special trades be taken care of by special contracts, stating that "Coast schedule of discounts and eastern weights to apply."

Wheat Ceiling

RESOLUTION: Moved that this Ass'n petition the O. P. A. that the state of Montana be specifically excepted from the terms of Sec. 2, (a) & (B), which will give the Montana mill buyers and North Pacific Coast millers of Montana wheat a ceiling equal to the buyers ceiling located at Minneapolis and California.

Stocks of Grain July 1

The U.S.D.A. reports the stocks of grain July 1 as follows:

Position	1944	1945	1945
	July 1	April 1	July 1
WHEAT			
On farms ¹	103,742	239,083	89,631
Commodity Credit Corporation ²	32,331	15,770	23,700
Interior Mills, Elev. & Whses. ³	30,332	129,208	41,824
Terminals ⁴	82,912	99,644	67,185
Merchant Mills ⁵	67,308	78,785	58,450
Total	316,675	562,493	280,790
CORN			
On farms ¹	561,181	1,339,780	747,333
Commodity Credit Corporation ²	912	97	79
Interior Mills, Elev. & Whses. ^{3,4}	21,679	44,911	24,400
Terminals ⁵	11,819	20,872	11,208
Total	595,591	1,405,660	783,025
OATS			
On farms ¹	185,293	430,477	211,258
Interior Mills, Elev. & Whses. ^{3,4}	16,552	29,247	17,668
Terminals ⁵	6,547	8,597	9,604
Total	208,392	468,321	238,530
BARLEY			
On farms ¹	548,500	86,660	256,000
Interior Mills, Elev. & Whses. ^{3,4}	20,514	35,629	26,462
Terminals ⁵	6,923	21,858	14,479
Total	75,937	144,147	96,941
RYE			
On farms ¹	35,000	6,673	3,650
Interior Mills, Elev. & Whses. ^{3,4}	5,835	3,538	2,554
Terminals ⁵	20,150	10,252	6,599
Total	30,985	20,463	12,803

¹Estimates of the Crop Reporting Board.

²Stocks owned by Commodity Credit Corporation in steel and wooden bins off farms.

³Commercial grain stocks in 43 markets reported by Office of Marketing Service.

⁴Includes also stocks in merchant mills.

⁵Interpolated from June 1 estimates.



"Herb" Blood, formerly of Wichita, Kan., Deceased

Herb Blood Passes

I. H. (Herb) Blood died at Tacoma, Wash., June 26.

He entered the grain business about 1905 as manager of a country elevator at Butler, Mo. He later took a position as solicitor for Goffe & Carkener Grain Co., traveling the Southwest. About 1912 he became associated with the Norris Grain Co. and in 1914 went from Kansas City to Wichita, Kan., as the representative of that company. Returning to Kansas City, he became connected with the new Beyer Grain Co. During the first world war he served on the U. S. Food Administration.

In 1919 he returned to Wichita, where he and J. K. Pickerell formed the Blood-Pickerell Grain Co. He purchased a membership in the Wichita Board of Trade. Actively working for the best interests of the organization, he was elected pres. of the exchange in 1927. After the retirement of Mr. Pickerell the business was continued as the Blood Grain Co.

He is survived by his wife, residing at Tacoma, one daughter and four sons. Two of the sons are in the armed services. The oldest son, Sidney, is in Medford, Ore. R. T. is well known as a field man in the Southwest territory for the Grain Dealers National Fire Ins. Co.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Bakersfield, Cal.—The Kern Valley Packing Co.'s feed mill burned July 20, destroying contents and equipment. Oscar Dudnick, owner, plans to rebuild.

Princeton, Cal.—Jay Scott Clare has closed his feed mill and warehouse in Colusa and is moving the business to Princeton. He recently purchased from the Sacramento Valley Warehouse Co. of Sacramento two warehouses and grain driers in Butte City and another here. He will build a feed mill here and maintain headquarters in this city.

Willows, Cal.—The old mill at Durham was purchased recently by the Glenn Feed Co. and razed, the lumber to be used in building a feed mill here. R. D. Whiting, purchaser of the mill and owner of the Farmers Exchange mill here, dismantled the warehouse at Durham and built a storeroom here in which machinery moved from Durham was stored.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—W. J. Eva, formerly associated with the Winnipeg laboratory of the Board of Commissioners, resigned recently to become chief chemist for the St. Lawrence Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Montreal.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Vancouver Grain Exchange, which operates in conjunction with the Vancouver Merchants Exchange, will hold its annual meeting Aug. 8 when trustees and committees will be elected. The new board will name a chairman and officers at its first meeting.

St. John, N. B.—The estate of Robert D. Paterson, feed and flour manufacturer for 35 years, who died recently, was probated at \$22,509, of which all but \$100, is in personal property. Mrs. Ethel K. Paterson, widow of deceased, is the executrix. The Maritime Mills, of which he was the head for about 15 years prior to his death, have been sold to the St. Lawrence Mills, with head offices at Montreal, and are being continued as a branch plant.—W. McN.

Moncton, N. B.—A campaign has been launched by the Board of Trade for the establishment and operation of a flour and feed mill here. Efforts are being made to have the provincial government of New Brunswick aid in the financing of such a plant's construction and equipping. The central position of Moncton in the maritime provinces is being stressed in the drive. Financial assistance is expected not only from the New Brunswick government but from the dominion.—W. McN.

Winnipeg, Man.—Geo. Ernest Cathcart, 69, prominent grain broker, died unexpectedly at his home July 24, after being attacked by a swarm of bees. He had two hives of bees in his garden as a hobby, and one of the hives was accidentally upset. It is believed he was trying to right it when the bees swarmed upon him, stinging him viciously. He made his way to his house and phoned for help, and collapsed on the floor. The family physician pronounced him dead upon arrival. Mr. Cathcart was born in New York state but had lived here for many years. He was a member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange since 1909 and also was a member of the New York Produce Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade. He was president of Cathcart & Co., Ltd., and served several terms on the council of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Winnipeg, Man.—The following elevators are licensed by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada to operate as public terminal elevators during the license year of 1945-46; Moose Jaw, capacity, 5,500,000 bus., Saskatoon, 5,500,000 bus., of Saskatchewan; Calgary, 2,500,000 bus., Edmonton, 2,350,000 bus., Lethbridge, 1,250,000 bus., of Alberta; Prince Rupert, 1,250,000 bus., of British Columbia.

COLORADO

Peconic, Colo.—The Kansas Elevtr. Co. elevator was damaged by high winds recently.

Eaton, Colo.—The Northern Feed & Grain Co. warehouse was damaged by recent high winds.

ILLINOIS

Elmwood, Ill.—The Elmwood Elvtr. Co. elevator was damaged by fire July 29.

Mackinaw, Ill.—W. J. Mosiman, former school principal, is new manager of the Roseman Elevator.

Baylis, Ill.—Frank Hill, manager of the Baylis Elvtr. Co. elevator, recently suffered a severe heart attack.

Cornell, Ill.—Harry Henry of Grand Ridge has purchased the local grain elevator and has taken possession of the business.

Deer Creek, Ill.—N. R. Peine has installed an electric truck hoist and head drive in the local elevator he recently purchased.

Minonk, Ill.—The Terminal Grain Co. recently installed three motors at their elevator, installing individual drives for the legs.

Gridley, Ill.—Wilber H. Boies has been honorably discharged from the Army and has resumed his partnership in the Boise & Blessman Grain Co.

Cooper (Washington p. o.), Ill.—Rader's Grain Co. elevator, owned by Geo. H. Rader, has been opened for business after being closed temporarily.—P. J. P.

Pinckneyville, Ill.—Union Feed Mills, F. J. McElvain, proprietor, has been awarded a "certificate of Mixing Accuracy" by Purina Mills, St. Louis, Mo.—P. J. P.

Etna, Ill.—Thos. Ferguson, 78, who operated a grain elevator here until two years ago, died July 9. He had been in ill health following a stroke suffered last January.

Erie, Ill.—Arthur James, a director of the Erie Co-op. Elvtr. Co., is acting as temporary manager of the elevator the company recently purchased from Mrs. Frank Seger.

Dixon, Ill.—Purity Mills, Inc., Chicago, has purchased the J. I. Case Co. property on Depot Ave., and will convert it into an active industry, R. J. Peterson, president of Purity Mills, Inc., announced.

West Ridge, Ill.—James Kingery, employed by the Caterpillar Tractor Co. at Decatur, has been appointed manager of the West Ridge grain elevator by the Tuscola Co-operative Grain Co., who recently purchased the plant and has taken charge.—P. J. P.

Henkel (Mendota p. o.), Ill.—The Federal North Iowa Grain Co. has purchased the Henkel Grain Co. and taken possession of the business. A. L. Gunn has been placed in charge as manager. The new owners will handle the Federal line of feeds, and in addition will carry a line of wire and wire fence and posts.

Tuscola, Ill.—S. E. Madix, formerly assistant manager of the Iroquois County Service Co., is new manager of the Douglas County Service Co., succeeding DeWitt Brown who is in the U. S. Army.—P. J. P.

LaRose, Ill.—Clifford Roth has accepted a position as manager of the local elevator recently purchased by the Terminal Grain Co., and will start his new work on Aug. 1. He has been employed by the Boles & Blessman Grain Co. at Gridley, Ill.

Caton Farm (Plainfield p. o.), Ill.—The Plainfield Grain Co. elevator, containing 20,000 bus. of corn and oats and a carload of soybeans, was set on fire by lightning July 28, and damage was estimated at \$35,000. Will rebuild as soon as possible, R. F. Bill, sub-manager, stated.

Ferris, Ill.—Wm. Croak, who managed the Sharp Elvtr. Co. elevators here and at Adrian and McCall for several years until a few months ago, has been employed as manager of these same elevators by the Dallas City Grain & Feed Co., which recently purchased them. He succeeds Eldon Lofton.

Tremont, Ill.—Sauder's Feed Service opened for business July 28. Willis Sauder started to manufacture livestock and poultry feed some 10 years ago, and the opening of the 40 x 100 ft. concrete block damp-proof building housing the Feed Service departments is indicative of the growth of the business.

Macomb, Ill.—The Eastin Mill feed warehouse, one block east of the mill and warehouse, was destroyed by fire July 25. L. R. Carr, who purchased the warehouse six days before from R. W. Eastin, estimated the loss at \$6,000, \$4,000 of which he said covered loss of feed stored in the structure. Insured.

Mt. Carmel, Ill.—The Riverside Elevator operated by Frank Orr, was destroyed by fire July 25. It is estimated about 11,000 bus. of wheat stored in the structure were lost. An office has been established in a near by filling station. Frank Orr, Jr., announced. Plans are under consideration for rebuilding if materials can be obtained.

Freeburg, Ill.—Frank X. Heiligenstein, 60, a miller here for many years and a leader in civic and community affairs, died at St. Mary's Hospital in St. Louis July 22. He was secretary of the Freeburg Milling Co., which had been founded by his father, the late F. X. Heiligenstein, who was pres. of the First National Bank. He had served eight years as mayor.—P. J. P.

Tuscola, Ill.—Residents in the eastern part of Tuscola presented petitions protesting the removal of a corn cob grinding and loading station from South Central Ave. to the intersection of Ohio St. and the B. & O. tracks, a distance of five blocks, alleging the plant throws out a lot of dust and chaff, that the noise of the machinery disturbs the peace of the neighborhood and that it should not be relocated in a residential section.—P. J. P.

Gibson City, Ill.—Ten additional storage bins of 500,000 bus. capacity will be constructed by Central Soya Co. and McMillen Feed Mills to supplement local plant facilities, D. W. McMillen, chairman of the company, announced. The new unit will be started at once, the bins, of concrete construction, to be 120 ft. high and 27 ft. in diameter. The James Stewart Corp. has the contract. Work is to be completed by Oct. 1. Tom Allwein is manager of the local plant.—P. J. P.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Mount Pulaski, Ill.—A suit asking a mechanic's lien for enforcement of collection of \$13,292.06, alleged due on a contract, has been filed by D. G. Eikenberry for the Eikenberry Const. Co., against Mount Pulaski Farmers Grain & Elvtr. Co.—P. J. P.

Springfield, Ill.—Governor Dwight Green on May 16 approved House Bill No. 153 fixing a standard weight to conform to the 100-lb. system for containers for wheat and corn flours, corn meals, hominy, and hominy grits, and to provide penalties for the violation of this Act.

CHICAGO NOTES

John B. DeLany, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1922, died at his home in Barrington, Ill., July 25.

Davis Enterprises, Dayton, O., have opened Chicago offices at 53 W. Jackson Blvd., in charge of Dr. Alexander Davis.

The directors of the Board of Trade fixed the rate of interest for the month of July 1945, under the provisions of Rule 352, at 4 per cent.

All contracts for September delivery of corn were ordered closed Aug. 1 by the directors of the Board of Trade, at the ceiling price of \$1.185 per bushel.

Defaults in the delivery of 7,875,000 bus. of corn on July contracts were ordered settled by the directors of the Board of Trade at \$1.185 per bushel, without penalty.

Members of the Board of Trade will vote Aug. 30 on a new rule, 57-A, providing for special balloting when a proposition is recommended by the board of directors. If 300 or more ballots are cast the new rule will provide a majority carries the proposition.

At a special meeting of the directors of the Board of Trade July 26 they passed an emergency regulation setting a price of \$1.44½ as the top permissible limit for the purchase or sale of any rye futures calling for delivery in July, 1946, or thereafter. All deliveries shall be made on an "in store" basis, with the buyer paying both the elevation and loading out charge.

The National Grain Elevator Corp. is alleged to have violated the building ordinance; but a motion was made to suspend the \$200 fine levied on Pres. Felix M. Schwandner, as the property had been sold. When Mr. Schwandner failed to appear in court, being busy at a bankruptcy hearing, Judge E. J. Holland issued a warrant for his arrest. It is expected the building will be taken down to clear the site.

INDIANA

Lawrenceburg, Ind.—The Lawrenceburg Elvtr. & Storage Co. has been dissolved.

Newcastle, Ind.—The Wilson Grain & Implement Co. will erect a brick building for implement sales and service.

Cambria (Frankfort p. o.), Ind.—Albert R. Judge of Mulberry is new manager of the Clinton County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n elevator.

Rochester, Ind.—Robert R. Miller, former judge of the Fulton Circuit Court, has purchased the Farmers Co-op. Elevator and taken possession.

Indianapolis, Ind.—C. A. Russell, Federal Grain Supervisor for the Indianapolis district for many years, retired from active service on July 31.—F. K. S.

Barnard (Roachdale p. o.), Ind.—The North Salem Grain Co. has leased the Barnard Elevator and opened for business there July 16 with a free lunch served to all who called on that day.

Ladoga, Ind.—The Whitesville Feed & Grain Co., Emory Chase, owner, has purchased the local grain elevator from Adrian Remley, taking possession July 16.

Leiters Ford, Ind.—The Leiters Ford Elevator has been sold by Wm. Minardow, owner and operator, to Willis Cripe of Nappanee, Ind., who took possession Aug. 1.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—J. B. McCorkle, Columbus, O., has been named head of the newly created Calf Feed department of the McMullen Feed Mills, Inc. He will have charge of sales, distribution and research.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members enrolled in the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n include Sullivan Hatchery, Peru; DeKalb Co. F. B. Co-op. Ass'n, Garrett; Whitesville Grain & Feed Co., Ladoga.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—A portable wheat cleaning and treating machine, manned by William Clayton, has started operations. The work is being done under the auspices of the wheat improvement com'te. As soon as the machine has covered Robb Township, all other townships in Posey County will be done over.—W. B. C.

Indianapolis, Ind.—H. C. Welborn of Carmel has been appointed acting interim director of the Grain Products Branch, Office of Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, until a successor is selected to Clark Russell, who retired as head of the branch Aug. 1. Welborn has been grain inspection supervisor in the Indianapolis office 15 years and has been with the department 20 years.—P. J. P.

Chalmers, Ind.—Robt. W. Barr writes that, after 53 years in the grain business, he has sold his Barr Grain Co. plant to M. B. Raub of Chalmers, who will take possession of the business Sept. 1. Mr. Barr has a wide circle of friends in the grain trade who will miss their business association with him, but who are wishing him plenty of good luck whether he "jest sits in the shade or goes fishing."

Cambridge City, Ind.—The Imperial Mills mill and elevator was destroyed by fire the night of July 14, the loss estimated at \$100,000 by Hadley Clark, manager. The mill was 99 years old. The plant was owned by Lawrence Clark of Rushville, who also operates the Rush County Mills. Besides the milling machinery the structure contained 4,000 bus. of old wheat and about 450 tons of feed. Mill and contents were insured.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indianapolis Public Elvtr. Co. has started an addition to its plant that will cost \$175,000 and increase the capacity of the elevator to 2,000,000 bus., Frank Arn, special representative of the Indiana Grain Co-operative, owners of the company, said. The addition is expected to be completed by October so that the soybean crop can be handled. Nineteen reinforced concrete grain bins, each 112 ft high, are being erected by Burrell Const. Co. The company now has 85 separate bins.—P. J. P.

IOWA

Sanborn, Ia.—The Hunting Elvtr. Co. is building a feed house addition.

Tipton, Ia.—Pfautz Industries, feed manufacturers, are in their new quarters on 9th St.

Dennison, Ia.—The Dowd Milling Co. is building a warehouse, H. L. Fitch, manager, announced.

Logan, Ia.—C. W. Zastrow has resigned as manager of the F. A. Milligan & Co. elevator and Mr. Swanger, who had been employed at the mill as second man, is in charge temporarily.

Woodstock, Ia.—Harry Bernard has succeeded Taylor Hinton as manager of the Farmers Elevator.

Lehigh, Ia.—R. G. Swartzendruber recently sold the Lehigh Grain Co., which he purchased early this year.

Washington, Ia.—Honeymead Soybean Processing plant is building an addition to double warehouse space.

Holmes, Ia.—Taylor Hinton, formerly manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Woodstock, is manager of the local Farmers Elevator.

Graettinger, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. elevator was damaged by fire July 20 which was extinguished quickly by the fire department.

New Hampton, Ia.—J. M. O'Holleran has moved an elevator from Devon, here, and placed it on a foundation, getting it ready for operation.

Henderson, Ia.—C. W. Zastrow, formerly manager of the E. A. Milligan & Co. elevator at Logan, is new manager of the local elevator.

Hamburg, Ia.—Harry Bennett has resigned his position with the Carl Reid Elvtr. Co. after 29 years' service, and has been succeeded by Jesse Morgan.

Bode, Ia.—Arthur W. Grau, manager of the Farmers Elevator, died at Mercy Hospital, Fort Dodge, July 30, after a 5 week's illness of a heart ailment.

Marshalltown, Ia.—Russell Bagnall and James Bagnall have filed the trade name of Arbie Mineral Feed Co. under which they are doing business.

Charles City, Ia.—Eischeid & King recently installed a new leg with Howell Overhead Drive and Distributor and overhead truck lift. The Smith Const. Co. had the contract.

Colo, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. installed a hydraulic truck lift recently in its newly modernized driveway. The elevator has been covered with corrugated iron. Smith Const. Co. did the work.

Faulkner, Ia.—The Hampton Feed & Milling Co. has purchased a large frame building owned by Ray Belz of Conrad, which has been used for several years for government grain storage, and will raze the structure, using the lumber at its plant.

Spencer, Ia.—The Davenport Elevator has become a part of the Welco Feed Mfg. Co. and in future will be known by that name. The elevator will continue to be operated by the same personnel and will be strictly a wholesale business.

Onawa, Ia.—Earl Fulenwider, general manager of the Onawa Milling Co., has made an appeal to the C. C. C. to permit government purchased corn now in storage on farms to be processed at the local mill for shipment to eastern areas.

Ogden, Ia.—Ralph Scott, who managed the Fred M. Davis Grain Co. elevator at Manson for several months until its sale last June, has purchased the L. F. Garland & Son elevator, taking possession Aug. 1. He is operating as the Ogden Grain Co.

Garner, Ia.—The Hancock County Farm Supply Co. has been incorporated, to process, manufacture, purchase, sell and distribute farm supplies. Authorized capital, \$10,000; officers, V. A. Cook, pres.; Erwin Kahl, v.-pres.; C. A. Bird, sec'y; Geo. J. Urich, treasurer.

Fairfield, Ia.—Two brick warehouses of the Fairfield Soybean Mill were destroyed by fire July 19. One warehouse, which housed the mill, was used for storage of sacked feeds and the other was used for storage of feed. Four car cars on a nearby siding were burned.

Mediapolis, Ia.—The Farmers Supply Co. is building a 55,000-bu. storage grain elevator, Smith Const. Co. having the contract. The new building, of galvanized iron construction, is to be completed in time to handle the bean crop this fall. It will give the company a total storage capacity of approximately 100,000 tons.

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Conrad, Ia.—O. E. Jacobs resigned as manager of the Conrad Grain Co., effective Aug. 6. He stated after four years of government regulation in the grain, coal, lumber and feed business, he needs a rest. Mr. Jacobson had been in charge of the local elevator for 16 years.

Ellsworth, Ia.—Chas. E. Starr, for the past five years assistant manager of the Potgter Grain Co. elevator at Wellsburg, is new manager of the Ellsworth Elvtr. Co. elevator owned by the Potgter Grain Co. He succeeds Paul Hudgins, manager for over nine years, who resigned. Mr. Hudgins will remain with the company for several weeks.

Atkins, Ia.—Everett Beatty of Shellsburg has purchased the Piper Grain & Milling Co. elevator and has taken possession. In addition to 19,000 bus. of wheat the deal included coal sheds, two warehousees, corn crib, feed mixer and feed grinder. Mr. Beatty will operate here as the Atkins Grain Co. He is owner of the Shellsburg Grain & Lumber Co. and the Newhall Grain Co.

Varnia, Ia.—The Daugherty Grain Co. has been sold to C. E. Conant, who has been manager of the Farmers Elevator at Churdan, Ia., for the past year. W. G. Daugherty of Fonda, proprietor of the Daugherty Grain Co., had been in business here for the past 18 years. Mr. Conant will take possession of the elevator and business Aug. 15. Jerry Carroll will continue in the employ of Mr. Conant.

Hampton, Ia.—Paul Wolf of Osage has purchased the Great Western Elevator from the Farmers Elvtr. Co., taking possession of the business Aug. 1. Mr. Wolf was manager of the Great Western Elevator for 10 years before becoming manager of the Osage Grain & Supply Co. a year ago. The Farmers Elvtr. Co. operates another elevator here. In addition to grain Mr. Wolf will deal in feed, seed and coal.

Holland, Ia.—Our new soybean storage warehouse will be constructed of laminated wood, five piles thick, nailed and glued into a circular shape. Building will rest on heavy concrete foundation, and capacity when finished will be 100,000 bus. Secondhand and unrationed materials are being used throughout, and we are doing the job with local help. Building should be completed by end of September. It will serve as an annex to our main elevator here, and will be loaded and unloaded with conveyor belts.—Holland Grain Co.

Waterloo, Ia.—Construction of 21 grain storage bins with work house for Soy Bean Processing Co. is underway, G. W. Butler, Company president, stated cost of the improvement program will be approximately \$200,000. Contract was let jointly to Jens Olesen & Sons and McKenzie, Hague & Simmons Co. Completion is scheduled for Oct. 15. Capacity of the bins will be 602,800 bus., the total storage capacity of the plant will be more than 1,000,000 bus. The new units will be placed directly behind the present 22 units, and will be 25 ft. in diameter and 129 ft. high. The work house will add an additional 51 ft. to the height of the structure. A carload capacity scale will be installed in the work house. A bridge from the top of the new bins to the old ones will be enclosed and will contain a conveyor system.

DES MOINES LETTER

Western Grain & Feed Ass'n has been active with recent district meetings held for discussion of M.P.R. 585 and the mixed feed situation. Six meetings were held in different sections with a total attendance of approximately 500 manufacturers. Representatives of the O.P.A. office were present to explain the regulation.

Tom G. Dyer, who has been manager of the Northwest division of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis, Minn., recently resigned to become a partner here in the Tanvilac Co., feed manufacturers. He will have a one-third interest in the company and will be its general manager. Mr. Dyer is a former resident of Des Moines.

The Boeke Feed Co. has purchased the building at 204 S. W. Second St. from the Iowa Seed Co. and will get possession Sept. 1. Howard Boeke, president of the company, said new equipment will be installed in the new location.

The Western Grain & Feed Ass'n has set Nov. 26 and 27 as tentative dates for the annual convention. If the Japanese war should fold up in next 60 days we would try to get permission from the O.D.T. to hold convention.—Mark G. Thornburg, sec'y.

Inland Mills, Inc., has sold its plant at 1925 E. Grand and the Beaver Valley Milling Co. mill at Sixth and Corning Aves. to Western Star Mill Co., headed by John J. Vanier of Salina, Kan. Mr. Vanier stated the Inland Mills will be operated as a separate company and Guy C. Grimes will continue as general manager, and Clarence F. Vandenburg as sales manager. The plant, of reinforced concrete has a 500,000-bu. elevator adjoining. It is devoted to the manufacture of flour. The Beaver Valley Milling Co. mill has a corn milling unit, a mixed feed unit, and a storage capacity of 30,000 bus.—A. G. T.

KANSAS

Paola, Kan.—The Paola Mill & Elevator property was damaged by high winds recently.

Argonia, Kan.—The Continental Grain Co. of Enid, Okla., has leased the J. S. Hamilton elevator. Mr. Hamilton is acting as manager.

Frederick, Kan.—The C. D. Jennings Grain Co., Hutchinson, Kan., has sold its local elevator to General Mills, Inc. Possession was taken July 5.—A. N. F.

Hutchinson, Kan.—W. T. Macauley, sec'y of the Hutchinson Board of Trade, hopes to be able to return to his duties soon. He is recovering from a heart attack suffered early in June.

Ellis, Kan.—Arthur Leet, of Kansas City, supt. of elevators for the Uhlmann Grain Co., is temporarily in charge of the company's local elevator pending appointment of a manager.

Great Bend, Kan.—An alfalfa mill to be known as the Veail Alfalfa Mills is being erected 1.5 miles southeast of here. Operations are expected to start before Oct. 1. The new plant is being launched by Fred A. Veail and N. H. Veail, former residents of Barton County.—G. M. H.

Horton, Kan.—Elbert B. Tandy, 31, recently discharged from the Army after serving since 1935, has entered the hatchery and feed business of his father, Frank Tandy.—G. M. H.

Clay Center, Kan.—The Clay Center Alfalfa Dehydrating Co. recently was granted a Kansas charter covering a \$50,000 business; will begin business with a capital of \$1,000.—G. M. H.

Kinsley, Kan.—The Kinsley Co-op. Exchange recently purchased a Strong-Scott Head Drive 10 h. p. enclosed motor; also wheel scoop, and ball bearing boot assembly of White Star Co., Allison, eng.

Norton, Kan.—The C. E. Fackler elevator was destroyed by fire recently. Ralph Reich of the Reich Grain Co. which leases the elevator, said about 50 bus. of grain was in the elevator. Partial insurance.

Syracuse, Kan.—The Syracuse Co-op. Exchange is operating the former Geo. E. Gano elevator which it purchased early this spring. A. L. Greenwood is manager of the newly formed company and also has been operating the Roy Mills elevator.

Abilene, Kan.—The millwright shop on the second floor of the Abilene Flour Mills Co. was damaged by fire July 30. The blaze quickly was brought under control by the sprinkler system but the water damage caused the mill to shut down for two days.

Oronoque, Kan.—Wm. H. Wegener, farmer and v-pres. of the state board of agriculture, has purchased at public sale the former Oronoque Grain Co. elevator owned by Geo. D. Tubbs of Norton. Mr. Wegener plans to use the structure for handling his own grain.

Down, Kan.—The Tetlow & McMillan elevator has been sold to J. H. Voss and B. D. J. Verhage local elevator operators. John Tetlow, who has been associated with Mr. McMillan will continue with the new owners. The elevator will be operated as Voss & Verhage.

Ellis, Kan.—The E. C. Wyatt Grain Co. elevator was damaged by high winds in July. Other Kansas firms reporting recent wind damage to property were A. L. Flook Grain Co., elevator, Galva; Bailey & Lynch, elevator, Glen Elder; J. Lynch & Co., operating Benson Grain Co., elevator, Gorham; Ross Milling Co. mill, Ottawa; Arnold Mig. Co., mill, Sterling.

GRAIN FUMIGATION FACTS

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Anyone wishing more detailed information on this or other subjects related to grain fumigation is invited to write us. Questioners will not be subjected to sales arguments, but will receive honest answers within the limits of our information.

No. 7 What is the Indian meal moth?

The most troublesome insect pest of stored corn in the Middle West in recent years. The adult moth is identified by broad copper-colored bands on the forewings. Where corn bins remain long unturned in warm weather the larvae (worms) may web over bin tops and cause serious heating on or near the surface.

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THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT
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KANSAS CITY, MO.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Topeka, Kan.—Maurice Fager, assistant director of the Kansas Industrial Development Commission, announced Aug. 4 that the commission would meet soon to study the possibility of the use of the \$2,000,000 refrigerated cave at Atchison, Kan., for the storage of dehydrated alfalfa meal.—P. J. P.

Garden City, Kan.—A carelessly flipped cigarette butt started a fire that burned approximately 5,000 bus of uncult wheat on the farm of Mrs. Clarence Frazier north of Garden City. The fire swept across 130 acres of excellent wheat which was expected to make more than 40 bus to the acre.—G. M. H.

Tribune, Kan.—When Tribune elevators became full, the wheat had to be thrown on the ground because no cars were available. So the county road equipment went to harvest. Mike Dinkle, county engineer, took his road grading machines to the harvest fields where he scraped off spots and graded them so that the wheat could be dumped in and have drainage. Thousands of bushels are now stored on the ground and in part protected from the rain.—G. M. H.



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Spearville, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. has deferred indefinitely the construction of its proposed storage elevator, priorities for which had previously been granted by the W.P.B. Present costs and labor conditions are causes for the deferment. Present storage capacity of the elevator is 83,000 bus.

Manhattan, Kan.—C. E. Skiver has been chosen to succeed Dr. John H. Parker as field director of the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n. Mr. Skiver has been in charge of wheat improvement work for Purdue University, handling the program financed by Igheheart Bros. and directed by the university. He took over his new duties here Aug. 1.

Manhattan, Kan.—The alfalfa dehydrating plant three miles east of here, built last spring and owned by J. J. Vanier of Salina, with Lester Lee and Less Carroll in charge, burned recently, the loss estimated at \$20,000. Four electric motors, switches, about 500 sacks of dehydrated alfalfa meal, and all small buildings were destroyed, and the front of the main plant was damaged. It is doubtful if repairs can be made in time to handle this year's alfalfa.—G. M. H.

Junction City, Kan.—Initial steps have been taken here to erect an alfalfa dehydrating plant, according to reports. A charter has been applied for by the Junction City Dehydrating Co., with capital stock of \$50,000, with John C. Crum as manager and temporary chairman. The plant will be ready for operation next spring with a capacity of one ton an hour. Some acreage has already been contracted for, and the plant will handle its own crop on the lands leased, cutting, hauling and dehydrating, usually less than an hour from the field to cars.—G. M. H.

Garnett, Kan.—Completion of the five new grain bins and sack feed warehouse has approximately tripled storage capacity of the Garnett Elvtr. Co. R. C. White and Earl Farrow, owners, have planned to increase storage capacity to 50,000 bus in the post-war period, and this new construction is the first lap in the projected improvements. The new bins are about 55 ft. high with 10,000 bus capacity. A dust house has been built and blower installed. The new rat-proof warehouse which replaces the old one which was razed, is 80x20 ft., and holds 6,000 sacks of feed.

KENTUCKY

Fulton, Ky.—A. C. Butts has purchased a building here and is enlarging and improving it for his feed mill.—P. J. P.

Louisville, Ky.—The local elevator of the Indiana Grain Coop. Ass'n is open for receipt of wheat on a government loan basis.

Owensboro, Ky.—The Owensboro Grain Co. suffered slight loss July 25 due to a small combustion in a drying room at the plant. Chemicals were used to put out the blaze.

MARYLAND

Paltimore, Md.—The local office of the Quaker Oats Co. has moved to larger quarters at 1517-18 Fidelity Bldg.

MICHIGAN

Clare, Mich.—The Johnston Elvtr. Co., is remodeling and installing new machinery in its feed room.

Breckenridge, Mich.—The Breckenridge Bean & Grain Co. elevator was struck by lightning recently, but little damage resulted.

Rosebush, Mich.—The Rosebush Elvtr. Co. has replaced its elevator that burned last November with a new structure, and also built a feed and seed building.

Merrill, Mich.—Alfred G. Wolansky of Ithaca is new manager of the local plant of the Michigan Bean Co. He resigned as manager of the Wheeler plant of the Breckenridge Farmers Elvtr. Co. to take over his new duties July 1.

Yale, Mich.—Wm. H. Ruh has sold the Yale Flour Mill to Lloyd and Russell Huston, who will use the property for other purposes.

Marcellus, Mich.—I have bought and am converting the old Conklin Flour Mill at Marcellus into a processing and packaging plant.—Alton C. Murray, Murray Roofing Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Clayton, Mich.—Kasco Mills, Inc., Toledo, O., held its annual picnic in honor of the Old Guard at Diamond-T Ranch near here on July 14. In spite of a heavy downpour a big rodeo show was staged, with the crowd seated in autos parked around the arena where some 40 cowboys and cowgirls put on a thrilling show in the slippery clay mud. Games planned for the day were held but the presentation of Old Guard pins to new members was postponed.

Laingsburg, Mich.—Wayne Wert has purchased the building, equipment and business of the local Farmers Elevator from his father, Stacy Wert, who has retired from active business. Wayne has been manager of the elevator at Leslie, Mich., for the past nine years. He stated as soon as priorities are lifted he will make some improvements at the local elevator. He plans to establish a grist mill here to supply feed grinding facilities, badly needed in the community.

Reed City, Mich.—Clarence Churchill and Ellis Bazzett have taken over operation of the Kent Elvtr. Co., purchased from Ray H. Kent some time ago. Mr. Churchill will be in charge of the seed department. He formerly was connected with the Carson City Elevator for 8 years and for 22 years was manager of the wholesale seed department of the Rockafellow Grain Co. at Carson City. The men plan to enlarge the local seed department as soon as additional machinery is available. Mr. Bazzett has been in the elevator business for seven years at the Carson City Elevator and the Potterville Elvtr. Co.

MINNESOTA

Lancaster, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator has purchased the E. W. Abney residence for its manager's occupancy.

Frost, Minn.—The Blue Earth Rendering Plant and a grain elevator were destroyed by fire July 31.—P. J. P.

Chaska, Minn.—The Teske Feed & Fuel Co. recently installed a Sidney Drag, purchased thru Modern Elvtr. Supply Co.

Kiester, Minn.—The Kiester Co-op. Elevator is installing a new corn drier. The T. E. Ibberson has contract for the construction work.

St. James, Minn.—The Grain Products Co., R. M. Serkland, proprietor, will build a grain elevator, contract having been let to the Hogenson Const. Co. All steel, 30 x 56 ft.

Fisher, Minn.—M. A. Tangen, formerly manager of the Esmond (N. D.) Equity & Trading Co. elevator, is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator succeeding John Hanson.

Albert Lea, Minn.—Kenneth Berg, formerly manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n elevator at Blooming Prairie, will open a feed business here, also handling seed corn and other seeds.

Blooming Prairie, Minn.—Kenneth Berg has resigned as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n after over five years in the position, and will enter business for himself at Albert Lea.

St. Paul, Minn.—Purchase of 33 retail lumber and 24 coal yards of the C. M. Youmans Lumber Co. of Winona, Minn., by Farmers Lumber & Supply Co., a division of Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n, was announced by M. W. Thatcher, general manager of Grain Terminal. The properties are located in Iowa, eastern South Dakota, and southwestern Minnesota. With the acquisition of these properties, Farmers Lumber & Supply will operate 77 yards.

Morgan, Minn.—The Potter Grain & Fuel Co. has purchased the grain elevator and feed mill of the Eagle Roller Mill Co. of New Ulm.

Le Center, Minn.—Allen Phillips of Norwood is new manager of the Commander Elevator. John Walth, who was in charge temporarily, has returned to his job as salesman for the elevator company in this territory.

Wabasso, Minn.—Marvin F. Luck has resigned as manager of the Eagle Roller Mill Co., effective July 14, and is taking up other business interests. Alex Wier has succeeded him as manager of the local Eagle elevator.

Duluth, Minn.—The directors of the Duluth Board of Trade have amended the rules that effective on and after Sept. 1, 1945, the minimum rate of interest charged on all advances or loans to non-members of the association, who are shippers of grain or seed to the Duluth market, shall be 4 per cent. The minimum interest rate to be allowed on all credit balances of non-members of the association shall be 2 per cent. —F. G. C.

Redwood Falls, Minn.—The Redwood Falls Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator, closed for two months, is back in operation with a new enlarged 16 x 75 ft. driveway; new 30-ton scale with 10 x 40 ft. platform; new office building with all modern equipment including hot and cold running water, shower and wash room, private office, outer office, testing room, and a large scale room to take care of the increasing business. The T. E. Ibberson Const. Co. had the contract.—Leo H. Oberembt, mgr.

Worthington, Minn.—In an address before the Southern Minnesota Managers Ass'n in annual session here July 15, W. W. Brookins urged measures be taken to insure the cleanest possible flax field. New director elected was Leo Lester, Worthington; other members are: Walter Green, Lakefield; Carl Liem, Bingham Lake; Fred Steinhauser, Mountain Lake; Frank Wiesenber, Fairmont; Henry Mickelson, Okabena; Chas. Hoffstrom, Windom; Chas. Evers, Alpha; N. B. Fitzgerald, Mankato. Officers elected were Walter Green, pres.; Leo Lester, v-pres.; Carl Liem, sec'y; Fred Steinhauser, treas.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

A department of research and product development of Pillsbury Mills with Dr. Frank L. Gunderson, executive sec'y of the food and nutrition board of the National Research Council, as vice president in charge has been announced.

Lt. Col. Heffelfinger, executive officer in charge of operations at Ladd Field, Anchorage, Alaska, is expected to return to Minneapolis soon following his discharge from the Army, and resume active duties as v-pres. of F. H. Peavey & Co., in charge of Canadian operations.—P.J.P.

Tom G. Dyer has resigned as manager of the Northwest division of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., effective Aug. 1, to return to his former home in Des Moines, Ia., as a partner in the Tanvilac Co., feed manufacturers. Chris Miller, who joined the company about a year ago as general warehouse supervisor, has succeeded him.

M. Lloyd Hughes, formerly traveling superintendent for Peavey Elevators at Grafton, N. D., and Theo. B. Schultz, filling a similar position for the company at Marshall, Minn., have taken over their new duties as assistant general superintendents of the company at their head office here, Leo. J. Carlin, general superintendent, announced.—P.J.P.

Recent conferences held between representatives of the state grain weighers union and state officials have failed to produce any agreements between the two factions, and the threat of another walk-out continues to hang over the Minneapolis market. The weighers claim they have 18 days' time-off coming to them for Saturdays they worked during 1942, 1943 and 1944. The state attorney general has ruled, however, that the state law allowing for time-off for Saturdays worked applies only to those state employees who are on a 40-hour-a-week basis.

Geo. A. Dunkelbeck, 66, former superintendent of Monarch Elevator, retired July 1 from F. H. Peavey & Co. after 42 years, and is living at Old Honey Corner, near Mankato, Minn. Herman Wilhelm, promoted from a foreman's position, has succeeded him. Mr. Dunkelbeck started work with the Peavey Co. at Kasota in 1903 as a grain shoveler. Later he worked for the firm as a grain buyer in South Dakota and in 1909 came to Minneapolis as house foreman and millwright at the Republic Elevator. In 1933 he was transferred to the Monarch elevator as superintendent.

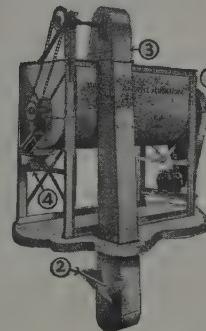
General Mills, Inc., has purchased the land, buildings and equipment of the Northern Oats Co. The property consists of an 800-bbl.-a-day mill for processing and packaging of rolled oats, grain storage elevators with 300,000 bus. capacity, and a group of large warehouses. The plant's operations will become a part of the Purity Oats Division of General Mills, which

at present operates the company's other oat plant at Keokuk, Ia. Divisional offices will be transferred from Keokuk and both plants will be managed eventually from Minneapolis, under the direction of Clarence M. Hidding, pres. of the Purity Oats Division.

General Mills, Inc., July 30 reported net earnings of \$6,474,493 for the fiscal year ended May 31, largest in the 17-year history of the firm. The earnings were equivalent to \$8.07 per share of common stock. The firm disbursed \$3,767,581 in dividends during the year. Net assets were listed at \$66,790,843, an increase of almost \$3,000,000 over the preceding year. Total taxes charged to income during the year were \$11,258,180 of which \$8,971,045 was for federal and dominion income and excess profit taxes. This was \$1,982,395 less than the preceding year. The post war refund of excess profits taxes was estimated at \$1,071,080.—P. J. J.

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Minneapolis, Minn.



The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

MISSOURI

New Madrid, Mo.—Blan Kolwick has purchased the Allen Feed Store from Jack Allen.—P.J.P.

Valley Park, Mo.—Valley Park Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n reported its property was damaged by high winds July 25.

Wellsville, Mo.—The E. W. Seiler Produce Co. has moved its feed and produce business to a new location.—P.J.P.

Renick, Mo.—The Old Mill, believed to have been erected in 1875, is being razed by Carl Davis, who recently purchased the plant, and the brick and lumber is being salvaged.—P. J. P.

Mexico, Mo.—The Missouri Farmers Ass'n has approved formally contract awards for construction of soybean elevator and storage of 350,000 bus. capacity at the company's local unit.

Laddonia, Mo.—The Laddonia Elevator, which had not been used for several years, is being put in condition by the Missouri Farmers Ass'n for use during the soybean harvesting season. C. B. Faw is manager.—P. J. P.

Lee's Summit, Mo.—Joseph S. Noell, 50, who had operated the Old Mill here for 25 years and sold the business last November, died at St. Luke's Hospital in Kansas City Aug. 2. He had entered the hospital ten days before.—P. J. P.

Springfield, Mo.—The Queen City Flour & Feed Co. suffered a loss when three connecting warehouses were destroyed by fire July 24, when grain dust in one of the warehouses apparently was ignited by a spark. Workmen said a sharp explosion was followed by a quickly spreading fire which could not be checked.—P. J. P.

Adrian, Mo.—Jos. Howard Ratliff, 40, held on arson charges, attempted suicide in Bates County jail by slashing his wrists and throat with a razor blade. He is expected to recover. Ratliff admitted to police that he burned the Farmers Exchange Store which he managed. He said he had been taking cash from the store.—P. J. P.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Geo. R. McGeary, for 40 years employed by the Kansas City Board of Trade, died recently, aged 72 years.

W. L. Purdy and O. Fletcher Kelley have been elected to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade.

George Stuart Brubaker, 57, an ex-president of the Kansas City Hay Dealers Ass'n, died July 26 at St. Luke's hospital.—G.M.H.

Richard H. Hall, 82, formerly of Kansas City and former operator of the R. H. Hall Co., a wholesale grain and hay firm here, died at St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 1.—P. J. P.

J. A. Smith has applied for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade on transfer from Geo. N. Hodgson. The membership sold for \$5,000, including the transfer fee.

Fire in the Kansas City Mill Products Bldg., which is used for supplementary sack storage by the Rodney Milling Co., caused damages estimated at \$50,000 and destroyed approximately 250,000 bags. Two new sifters stored in the building also burned. Careless disposal of a cigarette while bags were being unloaded in the warehouse started the fire.

MONTANA

Sidney, Mont.—The Russell-Miller Milling Co.'s mill plant was damaged by high winds July 17.

Plentywood, Mont.—The newly organized Farmers Union Trading Co. voted to purchase the Papenfus Elevator after the company's application to purchase building materials to build an elevator had been denied by W.P.B. Minor repairs will be made on the house, which will be placed in operation as soon as a manager can be chosen. An elevator will be built when materials are available.

NEBRASKA

Sutton, Neb.—The Co-op. Grain Co. has purchased a new delivery truck.

Randolph, Neb.—Dallas V. Phillips will erect a building to house his feed and produce business.

Denman, Neb.—The Christopher Grain Co. of Kansas City, Mo., has leased the S. E. Smith & Sons elevator.

Eigin, Neb.—The mill plant buildings owned by L. H. Vanderheiden were damaged by fire caused by lightning on July 16.

Lexington, Neb.—Half a carload of alfalfa meal was destroyed by fire at the Meyer Milling Co. plant east of the city recently.

Oakdale, Neb.—LaVern Short of Clearwater, recently discharged from the Marines, has been employed by the Oakdale Elvtr. & Milling Co.

Monroe, Neb.—The Monroe Grain Co. has completed its new office and display room. A new truck scale with 40 ft. deck was installed there.

Lexington, Neb.—Jesse Brody, 21, employed by the Lexington Platte Valley Milling Co., drowned July 22 while swimming in a sand pit west of here.

Haiger, Neb.—Pvt. Leonard Medlock, employed at the local elevator before called to service in the Army, was killed in action last May 17 in the battle of Okinawa.

Grand Island, Neb.—The all-wood type B & M Wiseman's Elevator, is being razed as non-essential. Last operator of the old landmark structure was the Reinking Grain Co.

Milford, Neb.—Davidson F. Todd, 74, who had been in the grain business here, for many years, a part of the time with his father, Davidson Todd, died in Lincoln July 14.—P. J. P.

Columbus, Neb.—A group of citizens has petitioned the city council to halt operations of the local alfalfa dehydrating plant on the grounds it gives off offensive odor, gas and dust. Public hearing on the matter was set for Aug. 1.

Wayne, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is building a one-story office building of Hollowstone. The former frame office has been moved back and will be remodeled into a warehouse. W. C. Swanson is owner.

Red Cloud, Neb.—Lee Albin of Guide Rock is new manager of the Red Cloud Grain Co. elevator, entering on his new duties Aug. 1. He succeeds Albert W. Hawkes who resigned to take up other interests.

Mapps (York p.o.), Neb.—The York Milling & Elvtr. Co. has opened the local elevator, primarily for grain storage. H. Q. Banta of the elevator firm stated. Tom Counter will be manager. The elevator has been overhauled and repaired.

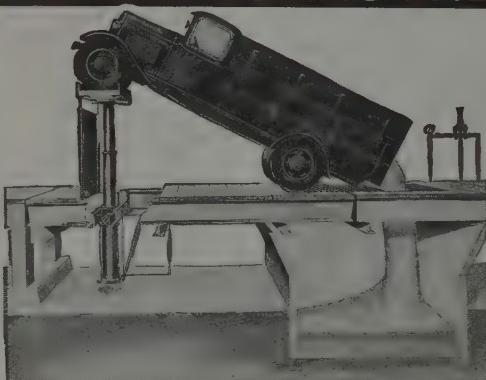
Overton, Neb.—The Kjar Hay & Grain Co. of Lexington, Neb., recently purchased the Overton Co-operative Elvtr. Ass'n's elevator. Some necessary repairs have been made and a new electric dump installed. The elevator is in operation with Jack Martin as manager.

Holmesville, Neb.—The Dunn-Weston Dehydrating Co.'s new plant, the first dehydrating plant in Gage County, has been completed and is in operation. It has a capacity of three tons of green alfalfa per hour and is constructed to accommodate, also, small grains and corn.

Hastings, Neb.—R. F. Mettenbrink, manager of the Hastings Mills for the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co., has closed a career of more than 20 years with the company by resigning to enter the elevator, coal and implement business at Arcadia. Merton Bilesland has succeeded him as mill manager.

Hemingford, Neb.—William Hagemeister of Hagemeister's, Inc., has installed an iron ladder on the outside of his local elevator that leads from the ground to the cupola. The usefulness of such an installation was impressed upon him following two near fires at the plant. The first, in 1943, was when a gasoline transport burned near the two local elevators; the second was in 1944 when a motor burned out in the elevator's cupola. Realizing that an outside ladder would help in combating fire in the cupola as well as provide a means of escape for anyone trapped there, he set about obtaining metal ladders from which the new ladder was constructed. A feature of the installation is the fact sufficient space for leg room was left between the ladder and the elevator. Mr. Hagemeister stated he will install an outside ladder on the company's elevator at Bushnell, where a locomotive spark caused a near fire last year.

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NEW ENGLAND

Milton, N. H.—Jos. Johnson, who has been conducting a grain business in the Syrand Bldg., has purchased the Porter Durkee store on North Main St.

NEW JERSEY

Williamstown, N. J.—Robt. C. Clark, 92, who operated a feed store here for over 50 years, retiring recently, died at his home in Pitman, N. J. July 13.

NEW MEXICO

Melrose, N. M.—When L. J. Jantz, manager of the Farmers Elevator, and an employee opened the west elevator building and found smoke issuing from the pit, one went to work at once with hand extinguishers while the other called the fire department. Spontaneous combustion had set off grain near the conveyor chute but the smoldering grain had not yet burst into flame. The fire was extinguished with little damage resulting.

NEW YORK

Ithaca, N. Y.—H. E. Babcock, founder of the Co-operative G. L. F., retired July 1 as active head, after 25 years.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The estate of Leo Rospenda, grain sampler for the Corn Exchange of Buffalo, who died of injuries suffered Mar. 16 in an explosion and fire in the Electric Elevator, has filed suit in the United States district court here asking a total of \$105,750 damages, against Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, operating the Electric Elevator. The suit was brought by Mrs. Helen A. Rospenda as administratrix of her husband's estate.

NORTH DAKOTA

Josephine, N. D.—Rolf C. Lindgren is new manager of the Farmers Grain & Fuel Co.

Sterling, N. D.—Peter Kluck is new manager of the Farmers Equity Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Thelen, N. D.—Philip Cook has succeeded Walter Dixon as manager of the Occident Elevator.

Maida, N. D.—Roy Sheep has succeeded Ed M. Simons as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Mandan, N. D.—The Mandan Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. has been formed with L. F. Zander named as chairman.

Des Lacs, N. D.—T. C. Torgrimson of Rising has succeeded Elmer Larson as manager of the Farmers Elevator.

Brampton, N. D.—Wm. H. Olson is new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., succeeding W. E. Smith, resigned.

Emden, N. D.—B. A. Anderson has succeeded John E. Williams as manager of the Farmers Grain Co. elevator.

Norma, N. D.—Wm. J. Quackenbush has succeeded Roy F. Gustafson as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Fargo, N. D.—John Hanson, formerly manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator at Fisher, Minn., has accepted a position here with Cargill, Inc.

Tolna, N. D.—The Tolna Union Elvtr. Co. has purchased a residence for its manager. F. T. Patterson is manager and Louis Halvorson, assistant.

Laramore, N. D.—Ed M. Simons, formerly manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Maida, N. D., is a new manager of the Elk Valley Farmers Elevator.

Edgeley, N. D.—Ray Ward, who has been manager of the local Peterson Biddick Feed & Seed store, resigned his position, mill dust proving injurious to his health.

Fessenden, N. D.—Construction of a storage annex for the Farmers Union Elevator is making rapid progress, the new structure to be completed in time for the fall harvest.

Tioga, N. D.—Olaf August Nelson, 77, prominent farmer and grain operator here since 1905, died July 8, in a Minot hospital where he had been a patient for 11 days.

Mayville, N. D.—McCabe Bros. Co. who recently purchased the Mayville Grain Co. elevator, will install a seed and feed department in addition to operating the grain business.

Kelson, N. D.—The Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co. elevator was purchased by McCabe Bros. Co. of Minneapolis, Minn., who will take over the plant as soon as arrangements can be completed.

Lorraine, N. D.—H. A. Gates has completed 26 years as manager and grain buyer for the Hurley Farmers Union Co-op. Elevator. He was re-elected to the position at the recent annual meeting of directors.

Williston, N. D.—The Williston Farmers Union Elvtr. Ass'n has been formed to take over operation of the local elevator from the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n. James Covlin will continue as manager.

Knox, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elevator will build a seed and feed warehouse, install an improved leg with Howell Head Drive, a new 20-ton scale, and purchase a truck. J. L. Boatz is manager and H. C. Nestegard, assistant.

Willow City, N. D.—The Farmers Elytr. Co. handled over 531,000 bus. of grain during the past year and showed net earnings of \$48,000, an increase of more than \$5,000 over last year. H. S. Haaland is manager, Joe Fahrnkopf, assistant.

Minot, N. D.—Elmer Larson, formerly manager of the Des Lacs (N. D.) Farmers Elevator, is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Ass'n elevator, succeeding Louis Enger, who resigned after serving as manager for the past 28 years.

Minot, N. D.—C. C. McLean, local manager of the Russell Miller Milling Co., has taken a six months' leave of absence and with Mrs. McLean is in California for the benefit of her health. C. P. Ferguson, who has been assistant manager, will be acting manager. Guy Moores, assistant manager of the company's plant at Mandan, will act as assistant manager here.

Berea (Valley City p.o.), N. D.—The annual stockholders meeting of the Berea Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. was held on June 19. The net results of the year were most gratifying. J. Albert Faust was elected a new member of the board. C. M. Smestad was retained as manager.

Surrey, N. D.—The Surrey Grain Co. elevator which burned early July 18 after being struck by lightning was partially filled with grain, the loss covered by insurance. The elevator was purchased last year from E. H. Ray by C. S. Opland and his son, F. V. Opland of Minot, who operated it in partnership.

OHIO

Bloomingburg, O.—Sparks from a B. & O. freight engine ignited grass which communicated the fire to a cob house of the McDonald Elevator on July 20.

Nova, O.—Addison C. Phillips, for the past 20 years owner and operator of the Nova Elevator until forced to give up business last February because of ill health, died July 15.

Columbus, O.—Carl Kinman, former Federal grain registrar at Toledo, is manager of the Ohio Farm Bureau Co-op.'s new 780,000-bu. elevator recently completed in Hamilton Rd.

Shinrock, O.—The Shinrock Elvtr. & Supply Ass'n is building an addition to its elevator, the old Shinrock cider mill having been razed to make room for the new two-story structure.

Mt. Vernon, O.—The strike of employees at the Northwestern Elevator & Mill Co. was announced as having ended Aug. 4, after the management and workers had reached an agreement in the wage dispute.—P. J. P.

Reading, O.—Contract for the 354,000-bu. elevator to be built here for Co-operative Mills, Inc., was let to James Stewart Corp. The new construction will consist of 18 bins and a head house. A storage warehouse also is being added to the plant, being built by Ferro Concrete Const. Co.

Circleville, O.—Four boys, three under 10 years of age, were lectured by Probate Judge Sterling M. Lamb July 17 after they admitted entering the office of the Pickaway Grain Co. Nothing of value was taken, the youngsters helping themselves to only a box of advertising matches.

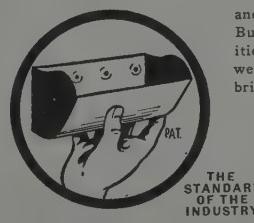


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The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Rio Grande (Gallipolis p. o.), O.—Mrs. Emmett Church has been appointed manager of the Farm Bureau Cooperative.—P. J. P.

Dayton, O.—The Montgomery County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass's elevator burned the night of July 24, the loss estimated at \$56,000, by Ray Hobson, manager. The elevator contained about 200 bus. of corn, 2,000 bus. of wheat and 1,000 bus. of oats. Fifty gallon drums of oil stored inside the building fed the flames and a gasoline tank outside the structure exploded.

Wellington, O.—The Farmers Grain & Milling Co. plant was threatened by fire recently when a grain elevator leg became ignited from friction at closing time of the plant, and burning webbing dropped three floors. Employees had the fire under control when the fire department arrived, but firemen remained to check against a second outbreak. Damage was estimated at \$100.

Mansfield, O.—A section of wall on the top story of the Lantz Milling Co. mill collapsed July 28, spilling tons of grain over the ground and burying two automobiles. Two employees who were shoveling wheat in the storage room ran to safety as the walls broke. A three-ft. section which ran the length of the top floor estimated at 50 ft., fell. Harry Lantz, proprietor, said loss was confined to the building. Tar-paulins were used to cover the wheat exposed to light rain.

Tipp City, O.—Marvin E. Putterbaugh was appointed receiver for Bernard B. Detrick on application of the First Troy National Bank & Trust Co. Mr. Putterbaugh has been an employee of the Detrick Grain & Mercantile Co., owned by Mr. Detrick, for a number of years. Besides the local elevator, Mr. Detrick operates elevators at Troy and Grayson Station and has other extensive grain holdings. In its petition the bank, which had a judgment for \$7,211.50 against Mr. Detrick, states that other large sums of money are owed it and other banks and that the cash available is insufficient to meet the outstanding obligations. Appraisers later placed a valuation of \$433,698 on Mr. Detrick's assets.

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411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.
411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

327 South La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

Marion, O.—A breakdown in machinery at the Marion Milling Co. elevator temporarily delayed taking in wheat July 21, and as a result all streets leading to the elevator were blocked with truck loads of grain for several hours.

Monroeville, O.—The 112,000-bu. grain storage plant of the Monroeville Co-op. Grain Co. has been completed and is in full operation. Construction of the plant was started 11 months ago. The elevator is equipped with high-speed loading, unloading and drying facilities, as well as storage.

OKLAHOMA

Weatherford, Okla.—The White Grain Co. reported a loss resulting from recent high winds.

Okeene, Okla.—The Okeene Milling Co. sustained an electrical breakdown loss at its plant July 13.

Selman, Okla.—The Buffalo Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds.

Canton, Okla.—W. S. Bender has resigned as manager of the General Grain Co. elevator after having worked 12 years for the company.

Sumpter (Braman p.o.), Okla.—Lee Walker has been employed as superintendent in charge of the Chickasaw Valley Alfalfa Mill plant and field operations, Sam Tennant and Paul Potter, owners, announced.

Enid, Okla.—New members recently enrolled in the Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n are J. Frank Triplett of Producers Grain Co-op., Amarillo, Tex., and James Taylor of the James Taylor Grain Co., Wetumka, Okla.—E. R. Humphrey, secy.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Seattle, Wash.—A one-story addition is being built to the Fisher Flouring Mills.

Almira, Wash.—The Almira Grain Growers Inc. has increased its capital to \$22,500.

Reardon, Wash.—A 35,000-bu. elevator on the Chas. Feiss place 6 miles south of town burned recently.

Plaza, Wash.—The Plaza Farmers Union Warehouse & Elvtr. Co. has filed for voluntary dissolution.

Redmond, Ore., July 28.—Fire damaged the Baker Feed Co. plant upwards of \$12,000. Insured.—F. K. H.

Pifer (Sprague p. o.), Wash.—J. G. Peyton is building a 40,000-bu. elevator to replace the one lost by fire last June.

Seattle, Wash.—Armand Rousseau, 34, head miller of the Fisher Flouring Mills Co., died of a heart attack July 19.—F. K. H.

Prineville, Ore.—R. H. Vincent, who was commanding officer at Redmond army air field for seven months, opened a feed and seed business here Aug. 1.

Ritzville, Ore.—Westcoast Flour Mills, recently incorporated, does not contemplate any new construction but will occupy existing buildings of Ritzville Flour Mill.

New Plymouth, Ida.—Mr. and Mrs. John James recently sold their interest in the elevator to the New Plymouth Feed & Seed Co. and will engage in other business.

Malone (Merrill p. o.), Ore.—Winema Farms, a large agricultural operation in the south end of the Klamath basin, is building here the first bulk grain storage elevator in this area. It will be a six unit plant.—F. K. H.

PENNSYLVANIA

New Bethlehem, Pa.—Lightning was the cause of a fire that damaged the building, machinery and stock of Wm. H. Ochs on July 10.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Gretna, S. D.—Edwin Stapler is new manager of the local elevator of Gretna Grain Co.

Beardsley, S. D.—The F. L. Zehnfennig Elevator has been sold to Geo. E. Lee of Vienna, S. D.—A. N. F.

Big Stone City, S. D.—Clarence Stine of Andover, S. D., is new manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co. elevator.

Hammer, S. D.—The old flour mill building is being moved by the Mill & Elvtr. Co. to a lot east of the elevator and will be used for grain storage.

Big Stone City, S. D.—The A. J. Snyder Grain & Fuel business has been sold to H. V. Hanson of Ortonville, many years in the grain and feed business.

Flandreau, S. D.—Congressman Karl Mundt has requested the W.P.B. at Washington, that lumber be released to build grain bins to house the large grain crop soon to be harvested in Moody County.

Lake Norden, S. D.—P. O. Svarvari recently resigned as sec'y of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. after a record of almost 38 years continuous service, because of advancing age. Sverre Thue succeeded him.

Beresford, S. D.—The Fruen-Rasmussen Elvtr. Co. purchased the 13,000-bu. Fleischmann Elevator from the J. J. Mullaney Co., who had used it as a wheat and rye storehouse. After considerable repairs are made the new owners will use it for storage.

Bowdle, S. D.—Joseph Stapler is new manager of the Gretna Grain Co.'s local elevator. He is associated with Emil Perman and Ed Odenbach of Greenway in the grain business and previous to coming here was manager of the Greenway elevator since 1935.

Veblen, S. D.—The Satre Elvtr. Co. elevator was destroyed by fire early July 15 together with 3,000 bus. of grain, a quantity of coal and binder twine. Oscar Haaland, early on the scene, succeeded in driving out a truck and saving records and valuable papers from the office.

Canton, S. D.—The Hartland Hatchery is building an addition to its place of business, increasing its floor space to 4,360 sq. ft. Of that total 2,160 is for the mixing room, grain storage and feed rooms. Mr. Hartland mixes and sells feeds for all kinds of livestock. He plans to add custom grinding to the services he gives as soon as he can get equipment and materials needed.

Madison, S. D.—The Madison Farmers Elvtr. Co. is planning construction of a 45,000-bu. elevator, 100 ft. high, to be located 85 ft. west of the present 35,000-bu. elevator, which will be converted into storage space. The new unit will be modern in design, of wood and metal clad. In addition construction of new warehouse facilities is planned for feed storage, in the center of the storage a complete feed mill plant to be installed. Custom feed grinding is planned as well as manufacture of feeds for market. New equipment will include grader, graders and mixers for the feed mill and new machinery for custom seed cleaning to be installed in the new elevator. T. E. Ibberson has the contract. Dean McGowan, manager, stated work will start as soon as materials and manpower are available.

SOUTHEAST

Belzoni, Miss.—The Excelsior Fertilizer Works has been formed here and will erect a fertilizer mixing plant with a capacity of 200 tons daily, which is expected to be in operation in about ninety days.—P. J. P.

Whiteville, N. C.—The Waccamaw Grain & Feed Co. has been incorporated, to deal in grains, feeds and peanuts. Authorized capital stock, \$10,000. Incorporators are M. O. Oliver, Jr., Mrs. Neresa M. Nelson, both of Whiteville, and Max Mayers, Sr., of Acme.

Greenville, Miss.—A \$126,000 elevator by the Quaker Oats Co., a \$100,000 seed house by the Refuge Oil Co., already constructed, and a \$100,000 seed house by the International Vegetable Oil Co., are among the projects in the \$3,000,000 worth of construction mapped out for Greenville, John Fox, sec'y-mgr. of the Chamber of Commerce, announced.—P. J. P.

Harrisburg, Va.—The Main Feed Co., Inc., has been granted a charter to conduct a general feed mill, merchandise, supply and poultry business. Maximum capital stock \$20,000, to be divided into shares of \$100 par. Officers include Wm. G. Stroh, New York, N. Y., pres. and treas.; M. C. Stroh, New York, v-pres.; Edw. F. Leyh, Harrisonburg, sec'y. Directors, in addition to the officers, are J. J. Tooker and Glenn W. Ruebush of Harrisonburg.

TENNESSEE

Jackson, Tenn.—The Madison Farmers Co-op. of Jackson has been incorporated; non-profit co-op. ass'n; authorized to issue 10,000 shares of common at \$1 p.v. and 29,000 shares preferred at \$10 p.v. Incorporating directors were J. S. Matthews, Jr., Hugh Harvey, R. H. Davis, F. A. Bond, J. Harris Smith, A. R. Buntin, R. E. McLeary, James S. Lawrence, L. T. Greer, Felix Exum and T. L. Lewis.

TEXAS

Corpus Christi, Tex.—From June 28 to July 20, while the grading service of the Coastal Bend Grain Exchange was in operation, 1,179 cars of grain were graded and sampled. C. W. Griffin, who had charge of the grain grading, has returned to Fort Worth. Mrs. Geraldine Doty, office sec'y, announced July 29 that the office probably would be open two or three weeks more.—P. J. P.

WISCONSIN

Edgerton, Wis.—F. A. Redner, Chippewa Falls, is building a 2-story 28 x 50 ft. concentrated feed plant.

Milwaukee, Wis.—King Midas Flour Mills has purchased the new one-story warehouse and office building at 4262 N. 5th St.

Green Bay, Wis.—Northwest Co-operative Mills of Minneapolis has purchased a 160-acre industrial tract for construction of a \$150,000 fertilizer plant.

Beaver Dam, Wis.—Gustav H. Lueck, associated with the Mayer Feed & Seed Co. here, died at his home in Waupun July 12, following an illness of six years.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Bert F. Wallschlaeger, 66, vice-pres. of the Washburn-Crosby Co. of General Mills in Chicago, until his retirement, and formerly connected with that firm in Milwaukee, died Aug. 2 at Montello, Wis.—P. J. P.

Phillips, Wis.—The Flambeau Milling Co. has employed Thos. C. Quisenberry of Kansas City, Mo., to assist in general supervision of its operations. He also will assist Henry Norum in production at the new model feed mill here. Mr. Quisenberry has had 25 years milling experience, having operated Quisenberry Quality Feed Mills at Buffalo, N. Y., Kansas City and Independence, Mo., and Kansas City, Kan. He recently resigned as manager of the Nutritional & Agricultural Division of Thompson Hayward Chemical Co., which operates 16 plants throughout the middle west.

Superior, Wis.—The Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n will build a 1,500,000-bu. grain elevator and will spend another \$750,000 for a 2,000,000-bu. addition to the present large elevator built in 1941. M. W. Thatcher, St. Paul, Minn., general manager of the association, announced. Construction will start some time in 1946, as soon as labor and materials are available. The new elevator will provide complete and exclusive handling, processing and merchandising of coarse grains. The addition to the present elevator will complete the original long-range plan for this particular project.

Plattsburgh, Wis.—Delbert H. Shephard, 60, operator of the feed and grain business which he took over following the death of his father, died of a heart attack at his home July 11. For several years he had been associated in business with his son, Frank, who survives him.

Waupaca, Wis.—Claude Johnson has resigned as manager of Northwestern Produce Co., after 26 years' service, due to ill health. The company is installing a feed mill and mixer in its plant and will produce balanced feed rations for poultry, stock and dairy. Alden Hanes, who has had several years' milling experience, will operate the new feed department.

GLENN F. MARTIN and his agent, Henry L. T. Ullrich of Wilmington, Del., have been given until Aug. 20 to answer charges of holding 3,300,000 bus. of rye futures on the Chicago Board of Trade when the allowed limit was 2,000,000 bus.

Dust Explosion Wrecks Pool Elevator at Port Arthur

An explosion of grain dust in Saskatchewan Pool Elevator No. 5 on the water front at Port Arthur, Ont., shortly after 9 a.m., Central war time, Aug. 7, killed at least 14 men and did great property damage. At last reports 36 men were injured and five still missing.

The four walls of the upper four stories of the working house were blown off, leaving only the steel columns standing.

A huge pillar of fire swept from the building, and a great cloud of smoke followed the explosion. Bodies of some of the workers were blown 200 feet.

The house had a capacity of 2,000,000 bus. A large number of men were at work at the time, loading and unloading and cleaning grain.

"It is the worst explosion we ever had," said John Burton of the Eastern Terminal Elevator Co., whose office is about 400 ft. from the Saskatchewan Pool Elevator.

GRINDING PRODUCTION INCREASED with a DAY DUAL-CLONE DUST COLLECTOR

HERE is one out of many examples of how to make more from your investment in equipment, labor and power:

An attrition mill grinding dry oats was equipped with a DAY DUAL-CLONE. Result—improved separation and a substantial increase in production. This is made possible by the—

LOW BACK PRESSURE and the streamline air flow in a DUAL-CLONE. The continuous spiral air flow and the internal skimmer arrangement in the outlet stack produces 2-stage separation without returning any air through the fan. Eddy currents are eliminated. Available in bolted flange construction, as shown above, for compact shipping and easier inside installations, especially of larger sizes.

The DAY Bag Cleaner Unit also owes its efficiency and operating economy to the low resistance of the DUAL-CLONE. It can be operated with a smaller motor than usually required for a bag cleaner of same capacity.

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816 Third Ave. N. E., Minneapolis 13, Minn.
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Field Seeds

RUTHTON, MINN.—Ernest Holck has purchased the Ruthton Feed and Seed Store of Chris Madsen.

LYONS, NEB.—A. J. Chinberg is the new proprietor of the Davis Feed & Seed Store, Geo. Davis retiring.

PEORIA, ILL.—The Kelly Seed Co. has added three corn graders, a gravity cleaner and built additional storage.

ATLANTA, ILL.—The seed warehouse of Oscar F. and Joseph B. Mountjoy was damaged recently by a windstorm.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.—The Hamilton Seed & Coal Co. expects to have its burned plant rebuilt by the end of September.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.—Bill Share, a returned veteran, is owner and manager of the Acme Seed & Feed Co.—P. J. P.

FAYETTE, IA.—L. C. Surfus of Des Moines has purchased a home and the business of the Bell & Wood Seed & Feed Co.

COOK, MINN.—The old building of the Arrowhead Seed Growers Co-operative has been sold to Gatfrid Carlson, a trucker.

BELLE PLAINE, IA.—The Funk Bros. Hybrid Seed Corn Co. is building a concrete block warehouse and loading dock.—A. G. T.

THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.—A seed processing plant here has been leased by the Northwest Co-operative Mills, of Minneapolis.

AMES, IA.—Ed Coe, for 24 years in the retail seed business here, died July 10. The business is being continued by his eldest son, Bud Coe.

TOLEDO, IA.—Chas. A. Gary will remodel and repair the building he recently purchased for \$6,500 for his feed and seed business.

CANTON, S. D.—The DeKalb Agricultural Ass'n of DeKalb, Ill., has leased ground of the City of Canton on which to erect a seed corn drier.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The C.C.C. bought 903,980 lbs. red top seed during the fiscal year ended June 30, for export, against 555,050 lbs. bought last year.

CARTHAGE, ILL.—Lee Huey has purchased the building where he has been conducting his seed business for some years, from R. A. Pancake.—P.J.P.

CANTON, MO.—H. O. Porter and George Gruber, co-owners of the Porter Seed & Feed Store, purchased a building and have moved their business.—P. J. P.

AMES, IA.—To more nearly defray the cost of the service the fee for testing samples of seed at the Iowa State College seed laboratory has been increased to \$1 from 50 cents.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Mrs. Hector Cornelius, widow of Adolph Cornelius, pres. of the Schisler-Cornelius Seed Co., left an estate valued at \$122,915, according to an inventory filed in the St. Louis Probate Court.—P.J.P.

BILLINGS, MONT.—The second serious fire within six years at the Great Western Sugar Co. in July destroyed 6 to 7 carloads of beet seed. The seed had not yet been segmented, but was whole stock held in storage in case of crop failures.—F. K. H.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—A seed laboratory will be established here by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture to combine the work done at Fargo, St. Paul and Lafayette, Ind. Director will be E. R. Clark, technologist at Purdue University seed laboratory since 1940.

SIDNEY, IA.—Jas. Moseley and Theron Orr will erect a building 38x60 for their seed and feed business.

O'NEILL, NEB.—The Nebraska Seed Co. will take about 1,000,000 pounds of bluegrass seed from the O'Neill area, according to Art Henneman, manager of the company's plant at Ralston, Neb. In one big ranch field near O'Neill recently Nebraska Seed Co. had 50 five-foot strippers in action, stripping a swath 250 feet wide.

HOLDREGE, NEB.—Holdrege has been selected for the finishing of the 1945 state corn yield contest. Winners of the 10-acre yield contest will be announced the middle of January in Holdrege. Besides this, the state corn show will be held there at the same time, said Clay Westcott, chairman of the Holdrege chamber of commerce agricultural committee.—G.M.H.

ST. MARYS, KAN.—The third season of detasseling hybrid seed corn in this locality will take place during the next forty days. Sixty German prisoners of war and any other help that can be obtained will be doing the work for the Farmers Union Central Co-op Exchange. This company planted 835 acres this year around St. Marys and Frankfort, Kan., for the production of hybrid seed corn.—G. M. H.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6.—The U.S. D.A. today reported an estimated yield of 530,000 lbs. of cleaned white clover seed, with 75 per cent marketed at \$65 per 100 lbs. The marketing of Kentucky bluegrass seed was slowed down this season, the department said, due to rains that checked curing. However, on July 23 about 80 per cent of the crop had been sold, compared with 87 per cent last year on the same date. Prices for bluegrass seed were the highest in 20 years and averaged about \$2.10 a bushel.

FREMONT, NEB.—The Warren Seed Co. is converting three buildings of a former cannery into a plant for cleaning grass seeds. Harold Warren, owner, has in operation in the fields 200 bluegrass strippers of his own design. The strippings from Iowa and Nebraska have been warehoused and the crop from North Dakota and Minnesota will soon be shipped in. Mr. Warren says he will have one of the most complete grass seed handling plants west of the Missouri River. He is awaiting the return of his son, John, from the artillery in Europe, as he is an expert in seed cleaning.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The O.P.A. Aug. 7 announced, effective Aug. 13, a revision of the popcorn regulation, permitting the grower to sell his product as "processed popcorn" if it meets the requirements of the food, drug and cosmetic act of 1938, has 14 per cent or less moisture and has a popping expansion of at least 21 times. However, the specified popping expansion volume of Spanish or eight-row popcorn is at least 16 times. Tags and labels must show that these provisions have been complied with and that the maximum price is \$7.60 a 100 pounds for white hullless popcorn and \$7 a 100 pounds for other kinds at the point of processing.

MANHATTAN, KAN.—"The most dependable alfalfa variety for Kansas, especially eastern Kansas, of which there will be a sufficient supply of seed for several years, is Kansas common," E. E. Cleavinger, extension agronomist of Kansas State College, urges growers to obtain certified seed. Ladak, a variegated variety of alfalfa that has some advantages in

Kansas, is as cold resistant as Grimm alfalfa, and is more resistant to alfalfa bacterial wilt. Ladak produces a higher percentage of its total yield the first cutting. This makes it a more desirable variety for central Kansas than for eastern Kansas. Buffalo alfalfa, a new variety of which commercial seed was started in 1944, is highly resistant to bacterial wilt, a disease which affects the roots, stunts the growth, and finally kills the plants.—G. M. H.

1021 Growers of Certified Seed in Kansas

The first list of Kansas farmers who had their wheat fields inspected for certified seed has been released from the office of A. L. Clapp, sec'y of the Kansas Crop Improvement Ass'n. The list of 1021 wheat growers from 92 counties was the largest ever enrolled in the production of certified seed in the history of the Association.

Pawnee, the new variety that has made such an excellent performance record in Central and Eastern Kansas, was grown by 654 growers, while 218 grew Comanche, the variety recommended for the Western area of the State, and 120 grew Tenmarq.

Seed Germination Labeling Requirements

Requirements of the Federal Seed Act applicable to labeling new-crop Kentucky bluegrass seed for germination have been suspended from Aug. 23 to Oct. 15, 1945, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced. This action was taken to facilitate movement of 1945 seed in areas where it is needed for fall seeding to supplement below-normal carry-over stocks.

Fall seeding of bluegrass, advocated by agronomists, generally is done in August, September, and October. The germination test requires 28 days.

The suspension applies only to labeling for germination on shipments of new-crop Kentucky bluegrass seed. Carry-over seed is required to be labeled to show percentage of germination.

New-crop bluegrass seed must be labeled to show all other information required by the Federal Seed Act when shipped in interstate commerce. Persons who ship new-crop bluegrass seed in interstate commerce are urged to label the seed to show the percentage of germination and the date of test whenever it is possible, and to furnish the buyer with the germination as soon as possible after the date of shipment, even during the period of exemption. Shipments made after Oct. 15 are required to be labeled to show the percentage of germination.

WEEDS and Weed Seeds

Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

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Consolidated
327 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



Traveler Oats Has Yielded 100 Bus. Per Acre

Traveler—A New, Winter Hardy Oat

By H. R. ROSEN, Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Arkansas.

Traveler is derived from a cross, Victoria \times Custis, made at the Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station in 1936, and represents part of an extensive breeding program primarily designed to obtain oats that will combine good winter pasture qualities with winter hardiness, crown rust resistance, and smut resistance.

It represents a selection made in 1938 which in the following year, 1939, showed outstanding promise for the qualities desired. During the winters of 1939-40, 1940-41, and 1942-43, when varieties that are standard in Arkansas, were severely injured by low temperatures, this oat showed greater hardiness, produced more winter pasture and larger grain yields than any other variety present in the trials. The lowest temperature without snow cover that prevailed in this period was -6 degrees F. (Jan. 18-19, 1943). The lowest temperature with a snow cover of 3.5 inches was -11 F. (Jan. 3, 1942).

Traveler is resistant to all the common races of crown rust and loose and covered smuts that have been found in Arkansas. This was determined in artificial inoculation of plants grown in a greenhouse and in field trials under natural conditions.

In field tests designed to determine amounts of available fall and winter growth, the amount of green matter per acre for 1939 to 1945 has varied for Traveler from 1258 pounds to over five tons at the Main Station, Fayetteville, as seasonal averages for the months of November, December, January, February, and March. In some of these years, as in 1941-42 and 1942-43, its superiority in producing such growth was seemingly marked compared with other vari-

eties. For example, during the severe winter of 1942-43 it averaged 4627 lbs. green matter and 1179 lbs. oven-dry matter per acre when Lee (a standard variety in this region) averaged 3882 lbs. green matter and 971 lbs oven-dry matter and when 10 other commercial varieties showed lower yields than Traveler.

In grain yields it has been particularly outstanding in those years which involved severe winters, while in other years when the winters

Seed Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of seed at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1944, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

	FLAXSEED RECEIPTS		SHIPMENTS	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Chicago	29,000	65,000		
Duluth-Sup'r.	172,990	143,260	108,175	465,880
Milwaukee			43,500	
Superior	183,273	88,637	102,000	561,000
SORGHUMS				
Ft. Worth	2,338,000	1,782,200	673,400	219,800
Hutchinson	43,400	5,600		
Kansas City	595,000	320,250	339,500	313,250
Omaha	105,600			
Philadelphia		271,038	274,557	
St. Joseph	74,760	28,480	58,740	
St. Louis	2,314,600	382,200	1,727,400	508,200
Wichita	12,250	22,100	12,250	18,700
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	.....	87,000	.....
Milw., lbs.	.....	.....	17,255	125,140
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	250,000	940,000	164,000	129,000
Milw., lbs.		1,220	40,070	58,905
CANE SEED				
Kansas City	2,900	1,400	.....

were not severe the yields while comparing favorably with the best commercial varieties, such as De Soto, Letoria, and Stanton, have not been outstanding. In small 1/50 acre field plots the yields have averaged 13.5 bushels more per acre than the standard Lee at the Main Station during the last four years, while at the Rice Branch Experiment Station, Stuttgart, Arkansas, Traveler has averaged 6.83 bushels more per acre during the last three years than Ferguson 922, a variety that has been popular in the rice area for a long time.

In larger field plots as well as in the hands of private growers, Traveler has given good yields. On productive soil yields of 60 to 100 bushels per acre have not been rare during the past two years. For example, in a 0.7 acre trial planting by John Miesner, Charleston, Ark., it yielded 74 bushels or at the rate of 105.7 bushels per acre in 1944, and in 1945 Joe B. Keeter, Flippin, Ark., averaged 92 bushels per acre on about 5 acres and he reports that the Lee variety "planted in the same field with only a drill space between the two, yielded 37 bushels per acre."

As an indication of fairly wide adaptability in parts of the Southwest, the report from F. Dale in July, 1945, of Iowa Park, Texas, is of special interest. He writes, "These oats (Traveler) yielded 50 bushels per acre, about twice the average of other oats I had. However, they were on better soil. I would think they were about 33% better, all things being equal. I pastured these oats heavy and long, and are very good (pasture oats), better than any oats I ever had." He had purchased certified seed of Traveler in the fall of 1944.

J. V. Gramlich, Charleston, Ark., reports that he averaged 50 bushels per acre on 14 acres, which because of the excessive rainfall and high winds during the 1945 harvesting season, was exceptionally good for any oat variety, reported that De Soto averaged 40 bushels per acre on his farm and that he helped thresh 275 acres of various other oat varieties for his neighbors, with an average yield of 13 bushels per acre. Alfred Austin, Gravette, Arkansas, on 18 acres averaged slightly over 83 bushels per acre in 1945, an exceptionally good yield, considering the season.

With few exceptions, the reports on Traveler for storm resistance including lodging and shattering, are quite favorable, with numerous growers reporting that it stood up as well as or better than any other oat variety for combine operation.

CERTIFIED SEED
PAWNEE WHEAT
Balboa Rye Prairie Wheat
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BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.
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Grain Carriers

F. S. KEISER of Chicago has been appointed general grain agent by the Interstate Commerce Commission under service order No. 80.

COTTONWOOD, MINN.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. has brought suit against the Great Northern Ry. to recover a loss of \$2,208.38 thru heating of three cars of corn delayed in delivery.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The embargo on shipments of grain to Kansas City which went into effect at midnight July 26 was suspended July 31 by the O.D.T., the number of cars on track having been reduced to 3,264.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEX.—A ship arrived here July 25 under U. S. colors to load flour for overseas delivery to liberated territory of the British dominions and it was quite an event, as it was the first dry cargo ship to dock here since 1942.—P.J.P.

CARLOADINGS of grain and grain products in the United States for the first 29 weeks of 1945 were 1,432,602; compared with 1,388,782 for the first 29 weeks of 1944, an increase of 43,820 cars or 3.2 per cent, the Office of Defense Transportation announced.

SHORTAGE of cars closed eight elevators in Michigan last week, according to A. L. Riedel, pres. of the Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n. Twenty elevators are now blocked. He has appealed to the authorities to speed the movement of empty cars to Michigan.

THE Interstate Commerce Commission on July 26 granted the railroad companies an additional three months, to Nov. 30, to make temporary freight rate adjustments conforming with the decision of May 15, ordering increases and decreases of 10 per cent in class rates.

SENATE Interstate Commerce Committee voted favorable report (No. 554) on S. Res. 161 directing the Committee on Interstate Commerce or a subcommittee to make a complete study "of all means of interstate and foreign transportation including transportation by means of aircraft, railroads, inland waterways, buses and trucks, and pipe lines * * *". Senator McFarland expressed doubt, however, that he would be able to get Senate action before that body recessed this week until Oct. 8.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Effective at midnight July 26 permits were required for shipments of grain from all origins to St. Louis, East St. Louis, Cahokia, Granite City, Alton and Belleville, Ill.

OMAHA, NEB.—Effective at midnight Aug. 3 the directors of the Grain Exchange embargoed shipments of wheat to Omaha, except by permit. Heavy shipments from Nebraska of the new crop have caused congestion.

DES MOINES, IA.—Due to the confusion on the application of barge rates in the movement and handling of corn, we arranged a meeting at Iowa City Aug. 7, in the Assembly Room of the Iowa-Illinois Light and Power Office for the elevator operators and representatives of O.P.A.—Mark G. Thornburg, sec'y Western Grain & Feed Ass'n.

CHAIRMAN Wheeler of Senate Interstate Commerce Committee introduced S. 1291 to empower ICC to require reports from "associations or organizations" maintained by any group of carriers or freight haulers. An ICC spokesman indicated bill is not intended to apply to industry associations representing carriers nor to rate bureaus.

GRAIN and grain products loading during the week ended July 28 totaled 67,849 cars, a decrease of 703 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 10,441 cars above the corresponding week in 1944. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of July 28 totaled 43,658 cars, a decrease of 1,704 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 3,933 cars above the corresponding week in 1944, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—Reduction of freight rates on shipments of grain and grain products in Evansville into the southeast is being sought by the local Chamber of Commerce. The Evansville C. of C. has joined with chambers of commerce and boards of trade in Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Louisville in filing a brief with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The brief seeks revision of the recent ICC ruling authorizing an average reduction of 11 cents per 100 pounds on grain and grain products shipments from the southwest to the southeast.—W. B. C.

ILLINOIS H. 558 as passed prescribed 40 feet overall length for all vehicles; truck-tractor and semi-trailer, 45 feet. Permitted tractor-semi-trailer and trailer combinations not exceeding 50 feet; no other combination to exceed 2 units and 50 feet. Prescribed gross weight as

follows: 2 axled vehicle, 36,000 pounds; 3 or more axles, 41,000 pounds; 3 axled tractor and semi-trailer, 45,000 pounds; 4 or more axled tractor-semi-trailer, 63,000 pounds; 5 or more axled truck and trailer, 72,000 pounds; 5 or more axled truck-tractor, semi-trailer and trailer, 72,000 pounds.

Solution of Transportation Problem

We hold that, in general, the solution of the transportation "problem" lies in authorization of common ownership of transportation facilities, such authorization to be translated into practice so that there will be "transportation companies"—competitive, of course—instead of railroad companies, motor transport companies, air transport companies, and so on, each company using any instrumentality of transport to the extent that it can be most efficiently used in handling the traffic. In other words, we would substitute competition among transportation companies for competition among various modes of transport.

We hold that thus can best be protected the users of transportation who now pay for duplicated facilities, and those who invest or may invest their money in transportation companies. There must be continued investment or private ownership will fail and the government will take over. And users are entitled to the best possible service at the least possible cost. They are not concerned with what type of instrumentality carries their goods.—Transportation Ass'n of America.

Washington News

S. 1326, by Stewart, would transfer control of price and rationing of foods from the O. P. A. to the Department of Agriculture.

THE Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n has presented a petition and a brief to the O. P. A. asking more gasoline for grain travelers.

LOAN rates on oats in the middle west were announced Aug. 6. From a high of 53 cents per bushel in Michigan the rate runs down to a low of 40 cents in South Dakota.

HE has no intention of recommending an increase in price ceilings for corn, Sec'y of Agriculture Anderson told Senator Capert July 30.

The O.P.O. will amend F. P. R. 2 to provide that all sellers of grain must note on invoices the mark-ups taken, to check the taking of margins by intermediate sellers.

H. R. 2788, by Gwynne, the purpose of which is to limit liability of employers under erroneous interpretations by bureaucrats, will come up for consideration in October by the judiciary committee of the House.

THE export debenture plan of selling wheat and other crops cheaper to foreigners than to residents of the United States, with the taxpayer paying the bounty, was endorsed Aug. 4 by Chairman Thomas of the Senate agricultural committee.

H. R. 135, by Patman, provides that "it shall be considered an unfair method of competition to sell at retail to consumers any of the commodities produced or manufactured by such manufacturer, where the effect of so offering for sale and selling such commodities at retail to consumers may be substantially to lessen competition between such manufacturer and his customers, or tend to create a monopoly in such line of commerce, or to injure, destroy, or prevent competition by a customer or customers of such manufacturer the words 'customer of such manufacturer' shall be deemed to include only a retail dealer who at any time already is established in the business of offering for sale and selling to consumers commodities produced or manufactured by such manufacturer"

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HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIER.
HAMLET GRAIN CO., HAMLET, IND.

Supply Trade

COLUMBUS, IND.—The Quality Mill Supply Co. has moved into new and more commodious quarters. The company was organized in December by Alvah Gilbert, formerly of Indianapolis.

COLUMBUS, O.—The estate of the late Homer F. Belt, pres. of the Columbus Conveyor Co., who died May 15, was placed at \$164,525, according to an inventory filed in the probate court.—P. J. P.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—General Mills reports net earnings rose to \$6,474,493, or \$8.07 a share, in the fiscal year ended May 31 from \$5,556,912, or \$6.69 a share, a year ago. Sales totaled \$280,000,000, against \$281,000,000 last year.

THE LOW EBB of building activity has been passed and the major trend is upward. Total contracts awarded for the first six months, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation, aggregated nearly 1.5 billion dollars and represented a gain of about 55 per cent over the same period of last year.

THE SCARCITY of cotton bags arises from uncertainty of prices. Seems the wages were increased in the cotton mills and the O.P.A. has been slow in increasing ceiling prices for the bag manufacturers, consequently the resultant cotton bag shortage—O. E. Case, sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. net income for the second quarter of 1945 was \$1,971,364, or 94 cents a share, against \$2,338,528, or \$1.17 a year ago. For the first half of 1945 net income was \$3,950,946, or \$1.89 a share, compared with \$4,128,221, or \$2.18. The company's plant at LaPorte, Ind., is to be expanded at a cost of \$10,000,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Months of unfilled orders congest the books of producers of general industrial equipment, said W.P.B. Aug. 1. Deliveries of electric motors are showing little improvement. In conveying machinery there is a 4 to 7 month backlog, with improvement expected by the end of 1945. About a 6 months' backlog of orders is on the books for food processing machines.

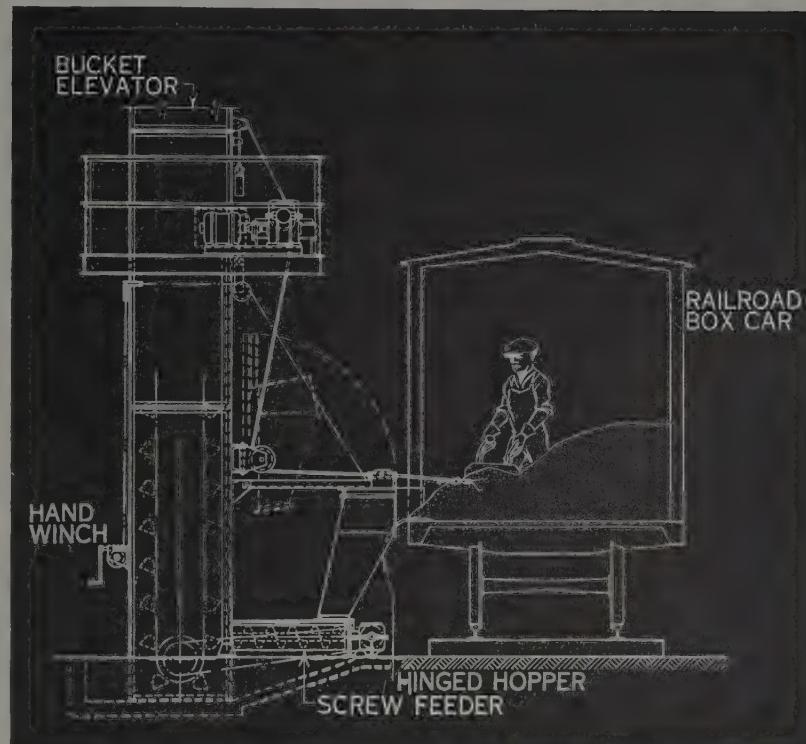
No Convention of G. & F. D. N. A.

By vote of its directors, the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n will not hold a formal convention this year. Rather, conforming to requests of the O.D.T. during wartime, it will schedule a meeting of its board of directors, probably in early October and probably in Omaha.

The membership will be asked to nominate men to fill vacancies which will occur on the board this year, and also will be asked to submit resolutions which the resolutions committee should consider as policy matters for the coming year. From the list of names of men nominated by the membership, the nominations committee at the Board meeting in October will select those whom it will recommend to the Board for election. Ranking officers (vice-presidents) will be advanced in order. The third vice-presidency will be filled from among the men nominated by the membership for a directorship.

Within a very short time the St. Louis office of this National Association will send to each voting member the necessary forms for nominating directors, and for submitting resolutions. Thus the convention will be carried on "by mail" this year.

We plan to start plans this early winter for the 1946 annual meeting, which will mark the 50th anniversary of the founding of this National Ass'n.—National News Letter.



Inexpensive Car Unloading Equipment

Where the volume of grain to be handled does not warrant the cost of regular car sinks as used in terminal elevators the equipment illustrated in the engraving herewith will be found very efficient in unloading cars.

When not in use the unloading hopper is held out of the way in the position shown by the dotted lines. By a hand winch the unloading hopper is let down to the level of the car floor to receive grain from the scoop, the man in the car guiding the shovel back and forth as it is pulled by the cable running over pulleys to the drum overhead.

With power applied to the drum shaft and the drum loose on the shaft the operator draws the shovel back into the car where desired and stops, giving slack to the rope.

When the shovel reaches the car door and discharges its load the clutch lever is drawn back by a chain which also winds on the drum

and pulls out the clutch. A counterweight thru the small rope on drum reverses the rotation of the drum, tripping the jaw clutch lever latch and permitting this counterweighted arm to throw in the clutch.

The unloading hopper feeds the grain into a screw conveyor delivering to boot of the elevator.

The automatic power shovel can handle almost any material which may be scooped up, if the proper design of scoop is used, and its size and shape are such that it will not overload the shovel mechanism.

The Link-Belt Automatic Power Shovel Mechanism is of very durable and substantial construction. The winding drum is larger than in the older patterns, the frame is deeper and heavier, and those portions of the mechanism subject to shock or unusual wear are steel. The accessories, such as scoops and sheaves, have been entirely re-designed for ease of handling, for greater strength, and to reduce rope wear. A new line of sheaves to accommodate flexible steel scoop cable has been added.

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Feedstuffs

BERKELEY, CAL.—The State Feed Advisory Committee held a meeting Aug. 1 at the A.A.A. offices.

TO CHECK ingredient costs for filing under M.P.R. 585 the feed mixer has to refer to no less than 31 different regulations or supplements.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Dr. B. W. Fairbanks has joined the American Dry Milk Institute to have charge of the laboratories, research, scientific publications and the development of dry milk quality.

SHEEP raisers will be encouraged to increase productions by a subsidy announced July 27 by the Dept. of Agriculture. Rates range from \$1.50 to \$3.15 per cwt. for lambs and \$1 for sheep.

ALFALFA meal production in June amounted to 97,029 tons, of which 65,366 tons was dehydrated, compared with 63,218 tons of dehydrated and 35,175 tons of sun cured meal in June, 1944.—U.S.D.A.

LEXINGTON, KY.—The Kentucky Feed Ass'n held its second annual meeting at the Lafayette Hotel, with K. D. Smith of Louisville presiding. On the program was Fred K. Sale of Indianapolis, Ind., sec'y of the Indiana Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n.

PORLAND, ORE.—In drying artificially on a farm in eastern Clackamas the first cutting of alfalfa hay was put in the barn just 24 hours after mowing, then dried in place by air forced thru ducts. It cured well, much greener than field cured hay and presumably of higher quality.—F. K. H.

OIL MILLS shipped during the six months prior to July 1 3,266,660 tons of cake and meal, against 3,095,828 tons in the like period of 1944. A 50 per cent increase in cottonseed cake and meal distribution more than offset the drop of nearly 60 per cent in shipments of linseed meal. In the 6-month period, producers distributed 1,012,525 tons of cottonseed meal, 1,991,182 soybean meal, 205,468 linseed and 57,485 peanut cake and meal. In the corresponding months last year 666,373 tons of cottonseed meal, 1,886,740 soybean meal, 497,090 linseed meal and 45,625 peanut cake and meal were shipped.

PORLAND, ORE.—Oregon feed mixers and dealers are much concerned over Oregon's record turkey crop. A glance at the overall feed picture shows there are far more turkeys than the industry is prepared to feed if grains and protein material are to be equally distributed among dairy, beef cattle, and poultry. Leon S. Jackson, sec'y of the Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers, explains Oregon's turkey industry has expanded to such a degree that scores of feed mills have been forced to refuse supply contracts with producers. One fieldman estimates the '45 crop as 20 per cent above last year's crop of birds or 2,084,000. It is the belief that some producers may be forced to finish their birds on wheat or liquidate them as fryers.—F. K. H.

Feed Men to Meet at Jamestown, N. Y.

Robert E. Gray, sec'y-treas. of the Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Springville, N. Y., announces that the annual meeting will be held at Jamestown in the Hotel Jamestown, Aug. 30.

A golf tournament will be held on the afternoon of Aug. 29, also the visitors can see a ball game as guests of two feed firms.

Illinois Feed Ass'n Directors Meet

The directors of the Illinois Feed Ass'n held a meeting July 19 at Chicago in the auditorium of radio station WLS, the facilities of which were employed to broadcast brief statements by the officers and directors.

Arthur Zimmerman said the small mixers were in the same boat as the large manufacturers. They can sell all the feed they can make or purchase, though often one or more substances are lacking and alterations must necessarily be made. When this situation confronts the manufacturer it is sometimes difficult to obtain the proteins, vitamins and minerals needed for a balanced ration, and which the farmer should have.

Pres. John White said: It will certainly take the combined efforts and co-operation of the feeders, the industry and our government to produce the maximum amount of food from the available feed supplies. These feed problems change rapidly and we urge you farmers to keep constantly alert to the recommendations of your suppliers, your county agent and your college of agriculture. We make one plea—that you do not try to hoard feedstuffs but only buy a reasonable supply at any one time

Disagrees with O.P.A. on Ingredient Costs

In his latest bulletin to members of the Western Grain and Feed Ass'n Sec'n Mark G. Thornburg details his experience with interpretations of M.P.R. 585 by O.P.A. officials as follows:

The O.P.A. office has given me the following statement in regard to wheat mill feeds, and I quote: "In our discussions with feed manufacturers thruout our district, we made the statement that when purchasing wheat mill feed out of position, you could use that price in figuring your ingredient costs under M.P.R. 585. However, we have been informed by our Chicago office that the language under Section 4-2 (b) (2), the first method states you may use the simple average of the maximum prices you could have lawfully paid to a supplier delivered at your plant."

"The words, delivered at your plant, definitely restrict any purchaser of carloads of mill feed to the destination price where the plant is located. In our district it would be Missouri River point plus transportation. A mixed feed manufacturer may go elsewhere and purchase at the lawful maximum price at that destination and transport it, at his own expense, to his plant, even tho it exceeds the delivery price at his destination. If this is done you cannot use the invoice cost in determining your base ingredient prices, but must absorb any amount in excess of its proper destination price."

I am very much dissatisfied in the above statement and still believe that the interpretation first given by the representatives of the Des Moines office can be sustained by the regulation, however, the Chicago office is of higher authority than the Des Moines office. I have asked them to give this matter further study. It appears to me that if the manufacturers are allowed to purchase grains out of position, they can use the price of that grain f.o.b. their plant in manufacturing mixed feeds and should be able to do the same with mill feeds.

Factors Affecting Prices of Feedstuffs

K. R. Bennett of Cornell University in Cor nell Sta. Mem. 255 makes an analysis of the long-time trends, factors affecting year-to-year movements, and the seasonal movements of the prices of corn, hominy feed, oats, wheat mill-feeds, cottonseed meal, linseed meal, and corn gluten feed. Among other subjects discussed are: The relative importance of grains and other feedstuffs, interrelationships of prices of feedstuffs, effects of price level, United States supplies and quality of corn and oats, and Chicago prices of corn. The methods used in the study are described, and condensed summaries of the factors affecting year-to-year changes in November-April average prices at Utica, N. Y., 1910-39, are included.

Feed Prospects

By L. C. CUNNINGHAM, department of agricultural economics, Cornell University.

LAST YEAR.—In the summer and fall of 1944, with livestock numbers receding from their all-time high of the previous year, and with the prospect of a record large corn crop in 1944, the feed situation in the United States returned to more nearly normal after about two years of a harrowing experience for livestock farmers in feed-deficit areas.

THIS YEAR.—During the early months of 1945, however, a re-expansion of livestock production in the United States began to take place. The domestic demand for food was unusually high, and with the winning of the war in Europe, foreign food needs were greatly expanded. Since feed grain production from the 1944 crops was large and price ratios for livestock producers were generally favorable, farmers responded to this enlarged demand for meat, milk and eggs. This increased demand for feed described in an earlier report continues.

MORE FEED USED.—This increasing production of meat, milk and eggs has, of course, resulted in a greatly increased use of grain and high protein feeds. In the case of corn—the backbone of the livestock feed industry—the disappearance in the April-June quarter just closed was the heaviest on record. The changing picture in feed requirements during the current feed year beginning Oct. 1, 1944, is shown by the disappearance of corn and oats and government wheat feed sales. In the October-December quarter last fall the use of these grains was 16 per cent lower than in the corresponding period a year ago. In the January-March quarter the decrease was only 7 per cent, and in the April-June quarter the use of these grains was actually larger than a year ago by 3 per cent.

With such feed usage taking place, as soon as the prospects of a 1945 corn crop much smaller than a year ago became apparent, the flow of corn into commercial channels began to dry up rapidly.

CONTINUED HIGH DEMAND for feed in prospect.—At present, indications are that there will be little change in the current favorable livestock-feed price ratios during the next few months, and that feed requirements will continue high. Continuation of such a level of livestock production is contingent, however, upon above-normal feed crops in 1945, or upon supplies from other sources. As of today, the relationship between livestock production and present and prospective feed supplies is definitely off balance and a recurrence of the 1943-44 tight feed situation appears to have begun.

O.P.A. is nothing but a temporary dam. Behind it the water of billions of purchasing power is rising. The more dollars artificially held back from the market now, the greater the final flood.—Samuel B. Pettengill.

O. P. A. Interpretations

The National Grain Trade Council has recently received the following interpretations by Jonathan B. Richards, assistant general counsel of the O.P.A.:

Car Door Seller

Question: May a person who owns or maintains a store as defined in Section 1.4 take a mark-up as a car door seller in making l.c.l. sales from the car door at points other than at the point where his store is located?

Answer: Yes, as long as a person meets the qualifications in the definition of a car door seller, he may take a mark-up as a car door seller at any point where he makes car door sales.

Commodity Credit Corporation Wheat

Receipts of wheat from the Commodity Credit Corporation are not to be taken into consideration in determining the base ingredient prices under Section 4.2(b)(1) as they do not reflect "customary maximum prices" as is required by the first paragraph of Section 4.2(b).

Manufacturers and Plants

Question: May a plant be a Class A plant as to certain mixed feeds manufactured at that plant?

Answer: No. Altho a manufacturer may be a Class A manufacturer as to a second plant and a Class C manufacturer as to a third plant, if his plants so qualify under the applicable provisions, the definition of plant in Section 2.1(a)(13) provides that each plant falls into a single class as is therein indicated.

Base Ingredient Prices—Averaging Receipts

Question: In the third method in Section 4.2(b)(1) and in the first method in Section 4.2(b)(2), it is stated that a manufacturer "may" use the "simple average" of the maximum prices he could have lawfully paid to his supplier. May a manufacturer use a "weighted average" of such maximum prices?

Answer: Yes. The word "may" permits the use of a "simple average" but a weighted average is in fact a more accurate determination of the average of the prices involved and the manufacturer may use a weighted average if he prefers to do so.

Adjusted Base Ingredient Prices

Question: In determining an adjusted base ingredient price under Section 4.3(a), does a manufacturer make such a determination on the basis of the lot sizes usually received by the manufacturer at his plant or on the basis of the sizes of the specific receipts actually used under the provisions of Section 4.3(a)?

Answer: The manufacturer determines his adjusted base ingredient price on the basis of the lot sizes actually used. The word "method" in Section 4.2(a)(2) does not refer only to the "methods" in Section 4.2(b) but is used as a synonym for the word "manner" and applies to Section 4.3 as well.

Margins for Class B Plants

Question: Are there any circumstances under which a Class B manufacturer may use the first method of determining margins for Class B plants for a plant in which he manufactured 3500 tons or more of mixed feeds in 1944?

Answer: No. The quantity qualification applies without exception.

Private Brand Dealers—Normal Supplier

Question: A large private brand dealer customarily receives the same brand and formula of mixed feed at the same destination from different manufacturers where selling prices to the private brand dealer vary because their control prices under the Regulation and their transportation costs are not identical. Are all such manufacturers the private brand dealer's "normal supplier" for the purpose of determining his "last receipt" under Section 5.3(b)(1)?

Answer: Yes. The purpose of the requirement that the receipt be from the "normal supplier" is to prevent the use of a receipt from an unusual or abnormal supplier in order to secure a higher price. So long as the private brand dealer prices upon the basis of receipts from suppliers normal to his buying practice he is complying with the provisions of Section 5.3(b)(1). However, any manipulation of his buying practice for the purpose of securing a higher price would be in violation of section 3.9 as an evasion of the Regulation.

Class C Plants

Question: A manufacturer is now manufacturing a mixed feed at a retail outlet as well as at his plant but he did not manufacture any mixed feed at his retail outlet during the 1942 base month. He uses the same formula and brand at both places. Must he treat his retail outlet as an independent plant and file a margin for this mixed feed manufactured there or may he treat it as a Class C plant and file a differential for it?

Answer: He may treat the retail outlet as an independent plant and file a margin for the mixed feed or he may elect to treat it as a Class C plant and apply for a differential under Section 4.1(e)(3) if he can qualify his plant as a Class C plant under that section.

Question: A manufacturer has four plants. Plant 1 is a Class A plant. Plants 2, 3 and 4 are Class C plants. If he elects to determine his base ingredient prices under the third method in Section 4.2(b)(1), does he use only his receipts at Plant 1 or must he also use his receipts at Plants 2, 3 and 4?

Answer: He uses only his receipts at Plant 1. **Base Ingredient Prices—Second Method for Grains and Ingredients Other Than Grains**

Question: A manufacturer has customarily purchased "shipped in" corn four or five months in each year and has purchased "local corn" during the remainder of the year. The local corn represents more than half of the corn used by him. The maximum price of the shipped in corn is higher than the maximum price of the local corn. Is the maximum price of the shipped in corn "customary" to his "paying practice" under the second method in Section 4.2(b)(1)?

Answer: No. To be customary the price must be a price no higher than the usual or prevailing price of the manufacturer over an extended period of time. The text of this method should be construed consistently with the primary purpose of Section 4.2(b) as set forth in the first paragraph of that section. The determination of a higher base ingredient price is not consistent with the privilege of using an adjusted base ingredient price under Section 4.3.

The word "customary" in the second method in Section 4.2(b)(2) should be similarly construed.

Price Lists

Question: A manufacturer sells mixed feeds in Area X on an f.o.b. basis and in Area Y on a delivered basis. May he issue two price lists, one showing the f.o.b. prices to supply to his wholesalers and retailers in Area X and another showing the delivered prices to supply to his wholesalers and retailers in Area Y?

Answer: Yes, provided both lists comply with the provisions of the Regulation.

Margins—First Method for Class B Plants for Sales to Feeders

Question: Is tonnage custom mixed by Class B plant to be included in 1944 tonnage in determining whether or not the first method in Section 4.1(d)(2) can be used for such plant?

Answer: Custom mixed feed is not to be included in determining whether or not less than 3500 tons were manufactured at a particular Class B plant in 1944 for the following reason: A manufacturer is defined in Section 2.1(a)(3) as a person who manufactures mixed feed "other than a custom mixer." In the same subsection he is defined as a Class B manufacturer with respect to his operation of a Class B plant for which margins are determined as the basis of sales to feeders under Section 4.1(d). Section 2.1(a)(4) states that "custom mixer" means with respect to any lot of mixed feed, a person who manufactures such mixed feed as a service rather than a commodity. Section 5.6 setting maximum prices for custom mixing contains no limitations, expressly or by implication, on the percentage of the raw materials that may be furnished by the custom mixer. This express provision cuts clearly across the general policy to the effect that where one furnishes this raw material and then further processes it, one is selling this finished product rather than the raw material. For the reasons above set forth, it is believed that no amendment is necessary to entitle Class B manufacturers to use the first method in 4.1(d)(2), even though their tonnage in 1944 would be 3500 tons or more if custom mixed tonnage were to be included.

Transportation Cost

Question: If a manufacturer who has no railroad siding receives carload shipments of an ingredient at a public warehouse from which point they must be hauled by truck to his plant, may the cost of such hauling be added to the appropriate maximum price of the ingredient at the warehouse pursuant to Section 2.1(a)(22) in order to determine the base ingredient price under Section 4.2(b) and adjust base ingredient price under Section 4.3?

Answer: Such transportation cost may be added in the case of any ingredient subject to a so-called "origin plus" regulation. Such regulations permit the addition of any transportation cost actually incurred. For example, ingredients subject to Feed Products Regulation No. 2 and its supplements and Food Products Regulation No. 3, Supplements 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6. In the case of any ingredient subject to a so-called "destination price" regulation, the transportation cost is not a factor in determining the maximum price. Such regulations provide a maximum price for every point in the United States irrespective of what transportation cost has actually been incurred. For example, ingredients subject to Regulations Nos. 173 and 305 and Food Products Regulation No. 3, Supplement 3.

Price Lists Issued Only After Changes in Prices

Question: During the 1942 base months, a manufacturer followed the practice of issuing price lists whenever he made changes in his selling prices rather than at intervals separated by a fixed period of time. Was such a price list issued "regularly" under the first method for Class A plants, the fourth method for Class B plants for sales to feeders, and the first method for Class B plants for sales to retailers?

Answer: In such case the controlling factor was the change in selling prices rather than a fixed period of time. If the manufacturer followed this practice regularly during the 1942 base months he may use these methods if he meets the other qualifications.

Sales

Sales in Section 4.1(c)(1)(i) refers to the number of individual sales and not to the dollar or tonnage volume.

Manufacturer Not Manufacturing Mixed Feeds in 1944

A manufacturer who did not manufacture mixed feeds in 1944 cannot use the first method for Class B plants for sales to feeders. This method is available only for plants where mixed feeds were manufactured in 1944 and the total production of mixed feeds during 1944 was less than 3500 tons.

Hay Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1944, in tons, were:

	RECEIPTS 1945	SHIPPMENTS 1944	RECEIPTS 1945	SHIPPMENTS 1944
Chicago	3,012	2,323	10,759	2,771
Fl. Worth	231	891		
Kansas City	6,678	8,412	4,371	5,904
St. Louis	600	216	252	288



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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Conrad F. Smith has been employed as manager of the eastern office of the Poultry & Egg National Board.

DES MOINES, IA.—Most of the Iowa hatcheries are closing down with perhaps a little more unfilled business on their books than usual, but the labor shortage and difficulty in obtaining hatching eggs makes it impractical to continue.—Iowa Crop and Livestock Service.—A. G. T.

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WRITE FOR CATALOG

KELLY DUPLEX

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CHICAGO, ILL.—Directors of the Poultry and Egg National Board voted to increase the annual budget to \$150,000 at their recent meeting. Pres. Clyde C. Edmonds of Salt Lake City was authorized to appoint four new committees.

CHICAGO, ILL.—At the annual meeting July 24-26, Roy M. Durr of Atlanta, Ga., was elected pres. of the International Baby Chick Ass'n; N. C. Thompson, Petaluma, Cal., first vice pres., and L. L. Baumgartner, Litchfield, Minn., second vice pres.

Riboflavin Requirement of the Chick

The riboflavin requirement of White Wyandotte chicks for optimum growth to 6 weeks of age is the same as that for optimum efficiency of food utilization over the same period (3.07 riboflavin per g. of food).

The riboflavin content for the prevention of curled-toe paralysis is 3.67 per g. of food and is slightly greater than the requirement for optimum growth and food utilization. The riboflavin content of the liver may be a more satisfactory criterion of the min. riboflavin requirement for full-being than the amounts necessary to secure optimum growth and prevention of curled-toe paralysis.—W. Bolton in J. Agr. Sci.

More Chickens on Farms

The total number of chicks and young chickens on farms July 1, 1945, was 656 million, 11 per cent above last year. Based on past relationships, the number of hens and pullets on farms Jan. 1, 1946, will be 2 to 6 per cent larger than on Jan. 1, 1945.

Regionally, the number of young chickens on farms July 1 showed the largest percentage increases, compared with last year, in the North Atlantic and North Central areas. In the Western and South Atlantic regions, the number of young chickens on hand July 1 was only 6 per cent above last year. In the South Central States, the number was 9 per cent above last year. In the North Atlantic and North Central areas, there were 13 per cent more young chickens. Laying flocks on the first of next year probably will show somewhat greater increases over this year in the North Atlantic and North Central States than in other regions.—U.S.D.A.

Heavy Output of Hatchery Chicks

A very large output of chicks by commercial hatcheries during June was reported. The number of chicks hatched was the second highest of record for that month—182,394,000 chicks were produced compared with 75,044,000 in June last year and the June (1939-43) average of 119,631,000. June production of chicks this year was only 8 per cent under the record in June 1943. For the first 6 months of this year hatchings totaled 1,272,376,000 chicks, 15 per cent more than the 1,104,653,000 chicks hatched during the same period last year and only 4 per cent less than the record production during the same months in 1943. It now appears that the production of baby chicks this year may equal the record output of 1943. The present demand for chicks is without parallel in the history of the hatchery industry. On July 1 the number of chicks booked for later delivery was 488 per cent larger than the number booked on the same date a year ago.—U. S. D. A.

CANADA'S export tax on oats was reduced July 30 from 21 to 19 cents per bushel.

MONEY in circulation jumped \$204,000,000 in the week ended Aug. 1, and exceeds \$27,000,000,000. Gold reserves dropped \$60,000,000 during the week, and now stand at \$20,152,000,000.

Soybean Oil Meal in Poultry Feeding

By J. E. Hunter, Member Soybean Research Council

Poultry of all kinds, for high production efficiency, have high requirements for proteins, minerals, and vitamins. Poultry can be kept alive by indifferent feeding; but if they are to produce economically and make a profit for their owners, they must be supplied with all the nutrients that they require in adequate amounts.

MINERALS NEEDED—Not so many years ago difficulties were encountered when attempts were made to replace animal protein concentrates with soybean oil meal pound per pound or on an equivalent protein basis. Some investigators neglected to replace the vitamins and minerals lost when animal proteins were omitted. Soybean oil meal is an excellent protein source but is not a rich source of minerals and vitamins, and, when used effectively, must be used along with other sources of minerals and vitamins in such amount that fulfill the requirements of poultry for these factors. It would be unfair to soybean oil meal to say that it does not contain vitamins and minerals, as it contains several important minerals and vitamins in significant amounts but not in such quantities as to supply the requirements of poultry. Soybean oil meal can best be used in feeds when complete information is at hand concerning the requirements of poultry for the various nutritional factors.

WHAT ABOUT THE COMPLETENESS OF SOYBEAN PROTEIN? Protein are made up of simpler organic compounds known as amino acids, about ten of which are indispensable to poultry. Does soybean oil meal contain all of the essential amino acids? It does, and in this respect is like dried milk. One amino acid in soybean oil meal, known as methionine, however, is not present in large enough amounts to do the best job of nutrition if soybean oil meal is to be used as the sole source of protein in the poultry diet. Because of the fact that soybean oil meal does not contain large quantities of methionine, it will function best when used along with some high-quality animal protein, as good animal protein contains more methionine than does soybean oil meal. Dried milk and fish meal are especially good protein supplements to use with soybean oil meal to insure the nutritional adequacy of the total protein of the diet.

Milk and fish meal are excellent sources of water soluble vitamins and help make diets containing soybean oil meal adequate in this respect. The careful maker of feeds, with the knowledge of the requirements of poultry for all of the known factors and of the protein, vitamin, and mineral make-up of the ingredients to be used, can compound diets that are completely adequate nutritionally.

Soybean oil meal is used today in all types of diets for poultry. To find a poultry mash not containing soybean oil meal is the exception rather than the rule. It is widely used in high-quality feeds for chickens, turkeys, ducks, and other kinds of poultry. It is used in feeds for growing, laying, and breeding stock.

Many producers of soybeans on the farm have wondered if they cannot effectively use ground soybeans for feeding poultry. Ground soybeans contain more fat than poultry can use effectively; and, also, the quality of protein in raw soybeans is vastly inferior to properly processed soybean oil meal. The heat treatment that accompanies processing is beneficial in improving the value of the protein.

With all of its virtues, soybean oil meal is not a high-priced protein, and the intelligent usage of this versatile product in poultry feeds has done much to supply nutritionally adequate feeds to poultrymen at costs that have made poultry production profitable.

No Feed Wheat Subsidy

At the present time no feed wheat subsidy program will be instituted Sec'y of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson said, giving as the principal reasons "that the growing season for corn and other feed grains is not sufficiently advanced to permit an accurate appraisal of next winter's feed supply and requirements, and that large export requirements for wheat for immediate use as food may make it inadvisable to encourage the use of additional wheat for feed by means of subsidies."

From Abroad

THE Netherlands expect 50 per cent of the normal crop of small grain. The importation of nearly 37,000,000 bus. of wheat is planned.

INDIA'S rice crop is finally estimated at 2,027,125,000 bus., against 2,291,858,000 bus. last year.—U. S. D. A.

ARGENTINA has canceled the decree of Apr. 30 that required compulsory sale of flaxseed, wheat and corn to the Government. Trading in grain is free.

WHAT is almost as alarming as the prolonged drought is the spread of the green fly, which is attacking the newly sprouted wheat and causing serious damage.—G. H. Van Deurs, Argentine correspondent of Cargill, Inc.

RUSSIA'S expected acreage of all grains for the 1945 harvest in the Soviet Union (1938 boundaries) will range roughly from 80 to 85 per cent of the prewar area of about 100 million hectares (247 million acres). These estimates do not include the territory incorporated in the Soviet Union since 1938, which comprises important grain regions, notably Bessarabia. While no breakdown on individual grains is available, it is likely that food-grain acreage constitutes a larger than usual proportion of the total. Growing prospects are reported generally favorable.—U. S. D. A.

E. P. MacNicol Leaves

E. P. MacNicol on Sept. 1 will become executive head of the Chicago Heights Manufacturers Ass'n, resigning his position as assistant to the president of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

A graduate of the University of Illinois, Mr. MacNicol took up newspaper and advertising work in several cities, including Memphis, Tenn., where he was chosen executive secretary of the Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n when it was organized in 1924. Four years ago he joined the staff of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

Very popular with the feed men, "Jerry" has their best wishes for success in his new position.



E. P. MacNicol, Chicago,
Resigns from A.F.M.A.

Amendments of M.P.R. 585 Postponed

Clive Marshall, price executive of the O.P.A., states that

"Several recommendations from the field offices and from the industry, involving changes in the regulation, have been accompanied by requests for immediate action by amendment.

"Altho the merit of these recommendations is fully appreciated, it is at present the view of the national office that the convenience and best interests of both the industry and O.P.A. as a whole will be best served if no further amendments are issued until the termination of the filing period on August 17. Accordingly, the industry should make filings and proceed on the basis of present requirements.

"In the meantime, careful consideration is being given to the problems involved and to the methods by which they may be solved, either by amendment or otherwise."

Amino Acids for Chick Growth

Day-old White Leghorn chicks were fed a commercial chick starting ration for 6-7 days when they weighed 60-70 gm. Following this period they were fed a low-protein basal ration for 3 days, when they lost 1-5 gm. in weight. A group of 12 amino acids consisting of leucine, isoleucine, threonine, phenylalanine, valine, methionine, tryptophan, cystine, arginine, lysine, histidine, and glycine as the only substantial sources of nitrogen allowed growth but much less than a comparable level of adequate protein. When leucine, isoleucine, threonine, phenylalanine, or valine were omitted, there was failure in growth and loss in weight, but slight growth and maintenance of weight were possible when glycine was omitted. Evidently leucine, isoleucine, threonine, phenylalanine, and valine are essential amino acids for the chick. Glycine is required for normal growth.—Jour. Biol. Chem.



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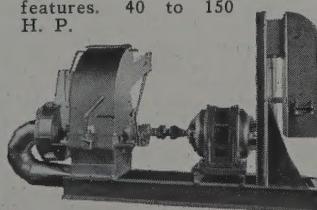
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Feed Movement in July

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	RECEIPTS		SHIPMENTS	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Chicago	34,549	34,390	50,927	53,624
Kansas City	2,190	2,070	34,290	30,690
Milwaukee	210	510	19,710	18,840
Wichita	8,298	8,215

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Soybean Oil Meal in Chick Rations

BY G. F. HEUSER AND L. C. NORRIS

Soybean oil meal has been included as an ingredient of chick rations for many years but the amounts used have been limited. The poultryman has been accustomed to using large amounts of animal-protein concentrates such as fish meal, meat scraps, and dried-milk products in rations for his chicks. With the necessity for restricting these ingredients he naturally is interested in the nutritive value of the feed that replace the scarcer ingredients. Vegetable proteins, and especially soybean oil meal, have been suggested as replacements for the animal-protein concentrates.

Philips, Carr, and Kennard (1920) reported that chicks can utilize soybean meal protein to advantage. They obtained the best results with 10 per cent of soybean meal and combinations of soybean meal and meat scrap. Their meat-scrap rations proved to be inferior to the soybean rations or to combinations of the two.

Soybean oil meal is much lower in calcium and phosphorus content than are the animal proteins. Hence it was soon discovered that the mineral content of the protein supplements was as important as the protein content. Kennard, Holder, and White (1922) reported that a mineral supplement increased the value of a soybean meal ration 38.9 per cent. Kennard and White (1922) concluded that soybean meal could be used successfully as a protein supplement to rations for growth of chickens, provided that a mineral supplement is added. Similar results were reported by Card (1928).

The growth obtained from the use of soybean oil meal has been variable. The Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station (anonymous, 1928) reported that for growing chicks 10 per cent of protein from meat scraps was superior to 15 per cent of protein from soybean oil meal, but that good growth was obtained when 10 per cent of soybean oil meal was supplemented with 6 per cent of protein from meat scraps. Suzuki and Hatano (1930) found no difference in growth when feeding 20 per cent of fish meal, 30 per cent of soybean cake, or a combination of 10 per cent of fish meal and 15 per cent of soybean cake. Halpin and Holmes (1933) reported that soybean oil meal contains proteins that are effective in nourishing chicks, and that when used to replace less than half of the animal protein, satisfactory growth resulted, but somewhat less than that obtained when all the proteins were of animal source and liberally supplied. When the soybean oil meal made up not more than half of the protein concentrate, the percentage of chicks that died was very low; but when the vegetable proteins were depended upon to supply more than half of the protein requirements, the death losses were higher. Gutowska and Drescherowina (1936) report similar growth for 6½ weeks on rations containing soybean meal or meat meal, after which time the chicks on the meat meal did better. Sloan and Card (1937) found that from 15 to 22 per cent of soybean oil meal in chick rations, used as a protein supplement with dried skim-milk and meat scrap, gave very satisfactory growth. Halpin, Holmes, and Cravens (1940) report that fast early growth cannot be expected when soybean oil meal is the only protein supplement, even though used in large quantities, but that a combination of dried milk, meat scraps, fish meal, and soybean oil meal gave good response. Christiansen, Deobald, Halpin, and Hart (1940) obtained exceptionally good growth in chicks when 3 or 4 per cent of sardine, menhaden, or whitefish meal was combined with soybean oil meal.

The variable results obtained with soybean oil meal indicated differences in nutritive value in various samples of the meal. Hayward, Steenbock, and Bohstedt (1936) found that raw soybeans and also soybean oil meals processed at low temperatures contain a protein of low nutritive value, whereas soybean oil meals, prepared at medium and high temperatures contained proteins of higher nutritive value. This favorable effect of heat on the nutritive value of soybean oil meal was confirmed by Wigus, Norris, and Heuser (1936) and Hayward, Halpin, Holmes Bohstedt, and Hart (1937).

Hayward and Hafner (1941) showed that raw soybeans were effectively supplemented by cystine or methionine or by a combination of the two amino acids. Autoclaving the soybeans increased the nutritional value of the protein fraction in the same manner as did cystine and methionine supplements. They concluded that the protein of the raw soybeans was deficient in available cystine and that cooking made this cystine available. The suggestion is also made that choline is involved in the process. Almquist, Meechi, Kratzer, and Grau (1942) reported that methionine is the principal amino-acid deficiency of raw-soybean protein and that heating increases the availability of the methionine. No indications were obtained of a deficiency of cystine, lysine, tryptophane, or other amino acids required by the chick. Choline exerted a small growth-promoting effect. Normal growth rates were obtained on diets containing 20 per cent of heated-soybean protein plus choline and methionine.

Christiansen, Deobald, Halpin, and Hart (1939) conclude that the amount of riboflavin supplied by soybean oil meal may be inadequate, and that for "maximum efficiency of utilization of the protein in the soybean oil meal—grain ration some potent source of flavin and possibly other vitamins must be fed."

Berry, Carrick, Roberts, and Hauge (1943) showed that the difference in growth, when soybean oil meal replaced animal-protein feeds in chick rations, was due largely to a lack of some of the essential growth factors or vitamins in soybean oil meal rather than to a difference in protein quality. The greatest effect was produced by choline. Carrick (1943) suggests that soybean oil meals vary in their methionine content and that the deficiency can be corrected by choline.

With the shortage of animal-protein concentrates and the necessity to use increasing amounts of soybean oil meal in chick rations, the main question was to determine the minimum amounts of animal protein necessary in a ration to get optimum results. Irwin and Kempster (1942) reported that rations containing soybean oil meal to the extent of 25 per cent of the total ration produced gains equal to the average of the controls when fed in combination with 2 per cent or more of animal-protein supplement. When no animal protein was fed the chicks were uneven in size and feathering, and some perosis developed. Meat scraps proved superior to dried buttermilk as the sole protein supplement used with soybean oil meal. Pratt (1942) obtained as good growth with a ration containing 20 per cent of soybean oil meal as the only protein supplement as with rations containing some animal-protein concentrates.

Barnett and Polk (1942) and Polk and Barnett (1943) reported somewhat better growth of chicks on a soybean meal ration than on a meat-scrap ration, but not so good as on shrimp rations. In all of their rations, however, 7.5 per cent of dried skimmilk was included. Bird and Groschke (1942) reported that broilers were grown satisfactorily on a mash containing 24.5 per cent of soybean oil meal and 4 per cent of menhaden meal. Satisfactory growth resulted when dried skimmilk replaced menhaden meal, but not when meat and bone meal replaced the menhaden meal. When soybean oil meal was the only protein supplement, good growth was obtained with some lots of soybean oil meal but not with others.

Carver and Rhian (1943); Bearse, Boucher, Berg, and Miller (1943); and Carver and Evans

(1943) report that soybean oil meal of high-quality protein can be used as the sole source when fed at a high enough level, to replace all the meat scrap. Combinations of meat scrap were not so effective as fish meals. Almquist (1943a) and Norris and Heuser (1943) report satisfactory results with rations containing 25 per cent of soybean oil meal and 3 per cent of fish meal. Berry, Carrick, Roberts, and Hauge (1943) state that satisfactory growth on pullet starting rations was obtained when the soybean oil meal ration was supplemented with 3 per cent of meat and bone scraps. Winter (1943) shows that starting and growing mashes containing soybean oil meal produced satisfactory chick growth but were slightly inferior with respect to growth and efficiency to mashes containing meat scrap and dried buttermilk or meat scrap, dried whey, and soybean oil meal. Scott, Avery, and Matterson (1943) report that as the sole protein supplement, soybean meal resulted in reasonably good growth, but that the efficiency of feed utilization was inferior.

When comparing rations containing some animal-protein concentrates with those including all soybean oil meal as the supplementary source of protein, it is found that the results in practically all instances are in favor of the rations containing some animal protein. Almquist (1943b), summarizing the reports as published by a number of experiment stations, indicates that the relative growth on the soybean oil meal rations represented from 55 to 99 per cent of the growth obtained on the good rations. To equal the best growth, the addition of from 3 to 5 per cent of animal-protein concentrates to the soybean oil meal rations was required. This means that from 9 to 13 per cent of the total protein of the ration was derived from animal source.

When supplies of animal- and vegetable-protein concentrates were not restricted, many chick' rations included about 10 per cent of soybean oil meal and 10 per cent of meat scrap or fish meal. When a shortage of animal proteins became apparent, it was important to know to what extent the animal protein could be decreased and the soybean oil meal increased without materially affecting growth or feed efficiency. This led to the inauguration of the experiments reported herewith. These were begun in March, 1942.

In all of the trials conducted, the groups that received all of their supplementary protein from soybean oil meal invariably showed significantly lower weight at 8 weeks of age than did the lots that received some animal protein.

In these experiments, fish meal, meat scrap, and dried skimmilk were found to supplement soybean oil meal. Extra alfalfa meal and cereal grass did not affect the results. Extra soybean oil meal decreased growth and increased the amount of feed necessary for a unit of gain.

To obtain optimum growth at 8 weeks of age, it required from 1 to 2 + per cent of the fish meal used. Two per cent might be taken as a fair average of the minimum amount of fish meal to include in chick rations. Assuming 60 per cent of protein in the fish meal and a 20-per-cent-protein chick ration, this would mean that 6 per cent of the total protein was derived from animal source.

When meat scrap was used in these trials, it required between 2 and 3 per cent to get good growth. If 2.5 per cent of 55-per-cent protein meat scrap is the minimum amount needed in a 20-per-cent-protein chick ration, this would mean that 7 per cent of the total protein is in the form of animal protein.

It required between 2 and 3 per cent of the dried skimmilk used to get satisfactory growth. Assuming 34 per cent of protein in the skimmilk, with 3 per cent in a 20-per-cent-protein chick ration, the percentage of total protein derived from animal source is 5 per cent.

There was an increase in feed efficiency with the addition of animal proteins. Feed efficiency is closely related to growth. When satisfactory weights at 8 weeks were attained, it required approximately 3 units of feed to produce 1 unit of gain. The lower weight obtained with all-vegetable protein (lots fed soybean oilmeal)

increased the feed necessary for a unit of gain by 10 to 30 per cent.

When a small amount of animal protein was used (3 per cent of fish meal), the remainder of the supplementary protein could be furnished (1) by 25.5 per cent of soybean oil meal, (2) by 20.5 per cent of soybean oil meal and 10 per cent of corn gluten feed, or (3) by 17.5 per cent of soybean oil meal and 10 per cent of linseed oil meal. A combination of 12.5 per cent of soybean oil meal, 10 per cent of corn gluten feed, and 10 per cent of linseed oil meal was not quite so effective as the other combinations.

The necessity for small amounts of animal protein is greater during the first 8 weeks of the chick's life than during later periods. When sufficient animal protein was present to get maximum growth during the first two months, the chicks continued to grow normally to 24 weeks of age without any animal protein in their ration after 8 weeks of age. When no animal protein was fed during the first two months, the average weights at 8 weeks were lower; but growth was accelerated after 8 weeks when animal protein or grass silage was added to the soybean oil meal ration, with the result that there was no difference in weight at 24 weeks of age. With 1 per cent of meat scrap in the ration, the average weight was down at 8 weeks of age, but at 24 weeks of age there was no difference between that group and those that received a larger amount of meat scrap.

Sexual maturity and egg production were delayed several weeks in the birds that received all vegetable protein (soybean oil meal) as compared with those that received some animal protein.

The pullets that were given no animal protein up to 36 weeks of age did not reach the average weight, even at 44 weeks of age, of the pullets that received some animal protein in their ration.

SUMMARY.—To obtain optimum growth and feed efficiency for chicks up to 8 weeks of age, a ration deriving its supplementary protein chiefly from soybean oil meal should contain a minimum of 2 to 3 per cent of animal-protein concentrates, such as fish meal, meat scrap, or dried skimmilk.

After two months of age, a smaller amount of animal protein will produce satisfactory results—Bull. 810, Cornell Exp. Sta.

Adulteration and Misbranding

ST. LOUIS, MO.—In the U. S. District Court a shipper of dairy feed from Steele, Mo., to Greensboro, N. C., was charged by the district attorney with having misrepresented the percentage of crude protein and fiber.

OMAHA, NEB.—The Standard Chemical Mfg. Co. has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease disseminating false representations concerning its poultry preparations. The products involved are Standard P-O, Standard Poultry Pills, Standard Hog Regulator, Standard Sheep Regulator, Standard Dairy Cow Regulator, Standard Swine Capsules, Hog Worm Oil, Stan-O-Septic, Standard Scour Remedy, Standard Sulpho-Carb Tablets, Standard Hog Tabs, Farmers' Reliable Worm Treatment, Standard Stock Tonic, Standard In-Ha-Lo, Standard Feeding Oil, and Standard Dairy Mineral.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—A libel action has been filed in the U. S. District Court, at Louisville, against 48 cases of popcorn, containing 30 packages each, consigned to the Spot Cash Tobacco

Co., jobbers, from the Better Taste Popcorn Co., of Anderson, Ind., charging that the product was adulterated.—A. W. W.

THE AMERICAN Soybean Ass'n this year will not hold its annual convention.



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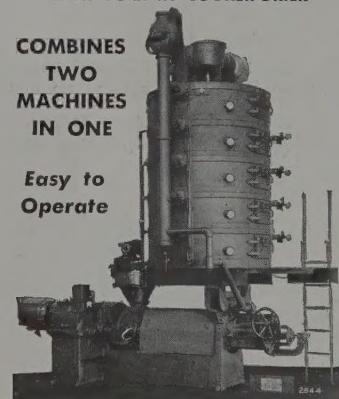


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